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SECOND EDITION

NEW YORK.

The Tilton-Beecher Scandal Case.

Conclusion of Mr. Evarts' Address.

Railway Magnates in Consultation.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

The number of ladies in attendance in the Brooklyn City Court room to-day was largely in excess of that of several previous days, and unusual even for this attractive place for ladies to congregate. Both parties to the suit were present, and at ten minutes past the hour Mr. Evarts resumed his summing up. The counsel began by arguing that the whole controversy was ended if General Tracy's narrative of his interview at Moulton's house in 1872 was accepted as correct. This interview was brought about by Tilton & Moulton for their own purposes.

Mr. Evarts then spoke of the letter of Beecher to Moulton, sometimes known as the "ragged edge" letter, which showed how cunningly Tilton and Moulton had begun to work on the feelings of Beecher in respect to compunction for injuries he thought he had done to Tilton. It also showed the restored relations between these parties.

Mr. Evarts spoke of Moulton's magnificent proposition to pay seven thousand dollars out of his own pocket rather than have Beecher disturbed by anything arising out of the Bowen matters. Well, he was safe in making this offer, as he well knew that nothing in regard to Bowen's affairs could trouble Beecher. As Burke said: "Poverty could afford to be generous in its promises." This seven thousand dollar matter was a curious affair, and he doubted if even Tilton had got to the bottom of it. Yet, when he obtained the money, he could not refrain from a chuckle over it. He wished to move the cockles of Moulton's heart to laughter, and as Moulton was not present, he sent with the check the words "Spoils from new friends for the enrichment of the old." How it went for the enrichment of old friends was apparent from the evidence. Poor Beecher all the while thought his troubles were springing out of the ground. He did not know that Tilton was going around as tale bearer, sowing seeds of mischief.

The counsel here read from the "ragged edge" letter Beecher's description of the difficulties that surrounded him, his protestation that he was not selfish, but ready to do his part toward helping Tilton. All this, said counsel, was the result of the policy of silence imposed on him by Tilton and Moulton.

The counsel explained "I am ready to step down and out if my destruction will save Tilton. I am ready for the sacrifice." He said this meant if Tilton wanted to terminate the policy of silence he was ready, as he said in the June after, to step down from the pulpit if an investigation would come.

The counsel argued that this letter was inconsistent with guilt, for a guilty man does not voluntarily parade his guilt in writing. A patient would conceal the cause of his wound; a client would conceal from his lawyer what would be a confession of guilt if the law did not protect these confidences. Yet men say these lavish professions of sorrow in Beecher's letter are so many confessions of guilt made to Moulton. These were honest but injudicious self reproaches of a man who had acted on the impulse of doing good to others—so many pearls lost before swine, who afterwards sought to rend him. This outpouring was made because Beecher is tenderer than others, more sensitive than others, and these overflowings of pity and despair of repairing what mischief was done were picked up as so many confessions of guilt by hardened swine, but hardened swine do not confess all.

The counsel next read the letter of Beecher to Moulton in which occurs the passage about his living under a cloud, thinking every moment might be his last, and "Esau, too, when he sold his birthright, found no place for repentance, though he sought it with tears." This letter, remarked Mr. Evarts, was but a continuation of the same gloomy and exaggerated expressions.

After this the counsel took up Bowen's conduct at the conclusion of the tripartite agreement, whispering about Beecher. Beecher's letter of June, 1872, in which he spoke of Bowen's treacherous whisperings, was read, and his meeting with Claflin was commented on.

Mr. Evarts remarked that after all the experience of the world, after all the rays of the sun to which Tilton had been exposed, his skin had not been toughened or tanned, and his conduct in regard to the publication of the tripartite agreement illustrated his character. Touch his self-pride, wound his egotism, and he could not bear it. Debauch his wife, and he didn't mind that. If Beecher's conceptions of the right way to treat this case had been followed, Moulton's hands would have dropped powerless by his side long ago, and they would never have got into Beecher's pockets. [Laughter.]

He then read the card proposed by Tilton for Beecher to publish in the Brooklyn *Eagle* instead of his own card, and remarked that whenever Tilton proposed anything for any one else to sign, there was always in it at the beginning, at the end or in the middle, a certificate to his honor. [Laughter.] Beecher did not need to publish such certificates.

The counsel next read the card as Beecher published it, which was very materially modified, and only exculpated Tilton from blame from the slanders of Bowen.

At 6:25 P. M. Mr. Evarts concluded his address, when the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church of America

resumed its session in Jersey City to-day. The Committee on Board of Directors presented a lengthy report, giving a detailed account of the receipts and expenses during the last year, as well as a statement of the condition of the different funds. The committee took occasion to express severe disapproval of the action of the board in directing legacies to any purpose other than those designed by the testator, and introduced a resolution prohibiting such action in the future. The committee called attention to a deficiency of $29,000 in the permanent fund, and submitted a resolution providing for the restoration of the amount to the fund.

Consultation of Railway Magnates.

A long consultation took place to-day between Messrs. H. J. Jewett, of the Erie Railroad, Commodore Vanderbilt, of the New York Central, and Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for the purpose, if possible, of making arrangements for the benefit of the three lines. The subject of an increase in the present schedule of rates was under discussion, but ultimately had to be abandoned for the present. The future plan of management of the lines on a more amicable basis was also canvassed at great length, but left unaltered for the present. Receiver Jewett, however, expresses the hope that ere long everything will be satisfactorily arranged between the three trunk lines.

Shot by a Burglar.

Aaron Schute, of Bradstreeth's Commercial Agency, who resides in Brooklyn, discovered a burglar in his room last night, and though sixty years of age, grappled with the intruder, when the burglar shot him through the neck. The burglar escaped and Schute will die.

Father Henry Boehm's Centennial.

The one hundredth birthday of Father Henry Boehm, of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, and the seventy-sixth of his ministry, was celebrated to-day in the Trinity M. E. church, Jersey City. The church was crowded. Many ministers from all parts of the country were present.

GALVESTON.

The Contempt Case—Testing the Rights of a Newspaper to Criticise Actions Before Courts.

GALVESTON, June 8.—In the United States District Court, this morning, in the case against the proprietors of the Galveston *News*, the attorneys for the defendants presented a motion to quash the indictment, on the following grounds: First, the Court had no jurisdiction in such a matter of contempt, and such a procedure on the part of the Court was contrary to all law and practice of the United States; second, the demurrer, and that while the proprietors of the *News* claimed the right and privilege to discuss all questions before the Court in which the public were interested, yet in the article referred to on the law and higher law, no disrespect was intended to the Court, as intimated in the order of arrest, nor any attempt made to influence the cause then pending in the Court, or to bring it into disrepute.

Judge W. P. Bollinger, counsel for Richardson, Belo & Co., expressed his desire to state the legal points involved, but Judge Merrill decided not to hear them, stating that he would take the papers under advisement until to-morrow morning. The question in his mind first to be settled was if the answer was sufficient to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue; if it was, further proceedings would be unnecessary.

The attorney for the defence in the recent civil rights case made a motion for a new trial before Judge Woods or Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court. Judge Merrill took the matter under consideration.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A Democratic Judge of Minnesota Affirms the Constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights Law.

WINONA, Minn., June 8.—Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States District Court, now in session, to-day rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights law, which is believed to be the first adjudication in this direction by a Federal Judge. As Judge Nelson has been a life-long Democrat, his emphatic opinion produces no little astonishment among politicians and lawyers. The opinion was given in response to a request made by the Grand Jury before whom the case was brought by the District Attorney under the civil rights bill. After reciting the provisions of the last three amendments to the Constitution, and after alluding to the celebrated Slaughter-house decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Nelson proceeds: I call your attention to this case, for the reason that several distinguished Federal District Judges, and one eminent Circuit Court Judge, in instructing grand juries upon the presentation of a similar question, have considered that the interpretation by the United States Supreme Court of this first section of the fourteenth amendment is a judgment against the constitutionality of the law under consideration, and have, therefore, given a negative reply to the question propounded. With great respect for the opinions of these Judges, I cannot assent to their conclusions, and while I have no sympathy with this kind of Congressional legislation, and believe that the State Government should punish all wrong or outrage of this character committed within its limits, still I think that where race, color, nativity and religious or political belief furnishes the only reason for the commission of such wrong or outrage, a proper occasion arises for the exercise of the power of Congress under this amendment. The objection urged against such a law is that it seeks to punish in the Federal Courts a violation of certain privileges which pertain to State citizenship. It is not doubted that the punishment of an ordinary offense against persons of any race belongs to State Governments. They were created for the purpose of protecting life, liberty and the pursuit of individual happiness, and should legislate for this object. Yet as the fourteenth amendment creates citizenship and guarantees the equality of all citizens before the law, I think Congress can provide for the punishment of individuals who deprive any person of the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship and legal equality solely on account of race or color. These rights and privileges are derived from the Federal Government, and are under its protection. It will be conceded, I think, that State legislation making it an offense to refuse the enjoyment of hotel accommodations to white persons, and permitting the exclusion of all other persons, would be repugnant to the amendment. If so, cannot Congress interpose until some unfriendly and discriminating State law is passed. Must it confine its action to correct obnoxious legislation—not restrain individuals? In the case of McCullough vs. the State of Maryland (IV. Wheaton, pages 400-437) the construction of the grant of legislative power under the Constitution, as it stood before the recent amendments, was fully discussed, and it was decided that within the grant of power to Congress for purposes of legislation it may select any proper means of effecting the object in view, and may adopt any which might be appropriate and which were conducive to the end. Applying the reasoning of the Court to this case, where the express power to enforce the provisions of the amendment is given in the fifth section, it seems to me that Congress can legislate even though a State had passed no obnoxious law, and may also in advance, by such enactments as it may deem suitable and necessary, remedy the evil against which this amendment proposes to guard. If the opinion in that case correctly represents the extent of Congressional legislation, the power of Congress can be exerted directly to put down all outrage or discrimination on the part of individuals when the motive originates only in race or color. I do not deem it necessary at this time to more fully discuss this question. The law, in my opinion, is constitutional.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Senatorial Troubles—Opinion of the Supreme Court.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8.—Upon the assembling of the Senate to-day the opinion of the Supreme Court touching the eligibility of Priest and Proctor to seats in the Senate was submitted and placed on the minutes. The Court declined to pass an opinion upon the action of the Governor and Council in the matter as a completed act performed in the discharge of an express duty required of the executive department by the Constitution and fundamental law, holding that such opinion could have no greater weight than the criticism of one branch of the Government upon the action of a co-ordinate branch. The Court was, therefore, of the opinion that when the Senate adjudged Priest and Proctor duly elected Senators, their action was final and conclusive as to their right. The opinion was based on the assumption that at the time of the action of the Senate a constitutional quorum was present. The opinion is signed by Chief Justice Cushing and Associate Judges Ladd and Smith.

Geo. H. Stowell, President of the seceding Republican Senate, received this morning a copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Senatorial question, accompanied by a letter from Chief Justice Cushing, stating that the Court could not recognize any body claiming to be a Senate other than that organized by the selection of Hon. Mr. Sanborn as President. The Republicans are not wholly satisfied, claiming that the opinion does not touch the main points at issue. The alleged assumption of duties by the executive is not prescribed by precedent or fundamental law.

Evening.—In reply to a resolution of the House requesting a decision of the Justices of the Supreme Court as to the constitutional authority of the Governor to issue summonses to appear as Senators to Messrs. Priest and Proctor, the Justices sent a communication to the House of Represenatives this afternoon, declining to give a decision on that point, on the ground that it would be an illegal interferance by one branch of the Government with another and with constitutional precedent. The opinion submitted this morning by the Superior Court in answer to questions raised by the Senate, having decided that body to be the final judge of the eligibility of its members, the controversy which has prevented the organization of the Legislature is considered satisfactorily ended. The seceding Republican Senators returned to their seats this afternoon, and the Senate concurred with the House in notifying the Governor that both branches were organized and ready for business.

The House passed a resolution fixing to-morrow for the election of Governor, but the Senate refused to pass a similar resolution and laid it on the table. This strengthens the belief that the question as to the possibility of legally electing an executive will be raised.

THE MINERS' WAR.

No Prospect of a Resumption of Work in the Wyoming Regions—Strikers Receiving Assistance.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 8.—There is now no prospect whatever of the miners of the Wyoming region resuming work. They and the operators are as far apart as ever, and the good feeling heretofore existing has to a certain extent been destroyed. The miners of the Sugar Notch and Wanamie works of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company received notices to-day to vacate their houses within ten days. The men at work in other regions still continue to send assistance to the strikers here, who are determined to hold out all summer.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 9, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Rivers.

The lower Ohio and lower Missouri rivers will probably rise slightly, and the lower Mississippi remain stationary or fall.

THE INDIANS.

Surrender of Comanches.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The following was received to-day at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters from General Pope, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under date of the 7th: The Quahada band of Comanches came into Fort Sill on the 3d inst., and surrendered 180 warriors, 300 women and children and 1,400 ponies.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 8.—First race, dash of one mile, purse $600, won by Madge, Spendrift second, Risk third, Harry Felter fourth; time 1:45. Race for the Westchester cup, two and a quarter miles, won easily by Ballenkeel, Reform second, Botany Bay third, Shylock fourth; time 4:06 1-2. The Maryland stakes, one mile, won by four lengths by Olitipa, Ascension second, Springlet third, Fine Work fourth; time 1:49. Purse of $500, mile and a half, two starters; Springbok 1, Mate 2; time 2:43½. Grand national handicap steeple chase, won by Diavolo, with Resolute second and Daylight third. The favorites won in each race. Bullet and Trouble were withdrawn from the steeple chase on account of the match for $5,000 a side made to-day, and which will be decided next Thursday over the usual steeple chase course, 2½ miles.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—The crop prospects in Nebraska are brightening daily.

—The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Gov. Axtell, of Utah Territory, to be Governor of New Mexico, vice Yeddings, deceased, and Geo. W. Emery Governor of Utah, vice Axtell.

—Wm. Pricer has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First district of Missouri.

—A disease known as "the black tooth" has broken out among the swine in the Upper Ottawa river, Canada, and proved fatal to a large number of herds.

—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and Synod of the Church of Scotland opened in Montreal on Tuesday.

—An order of the Chancellor at Trenton, N. J., has been made appointing Hugh J. Jewett, late President of the Erie Railroad Company, receiver of all interests of said corporation in New Jersey. His official bond for $150,000 has been approved by the Chancellor, and he has taken the oath of office. Nothing is said about borrowing money. The order, in all matter of consequence, is the same as moved for and in the main similar to that made in New York.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

Banquet to Carl Schurz.

BERLIN, June 8.—The banquet given to-night in honor of Carl Schurz was attended by eighty gentlemen, of whom about forty were Americans. Mr. Thompson presided, and proposed toasts to the German Emperor and the President of the United States. Ex-Senator Schurz toasted Germany and America, and made speeches in German and English. He was repeatedly cheered. Among the distinguished persons present were Herren Benningsen, President, and Loewe, Vice President of the Prussian House of Deputies; Bermuth, Vice President of the Chamber of Peers; Privy Councillor Bucher; Professor Mommsen, historian; H. Kreissmann, Consul General of the United States, and several members of the Prussian Diet.

RUSSIA.

A Town Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, June 8.—The town of Marshansk, on the right bank of the river Tsna, Russia, has been entirely destroyed by fire. It had a population of 20,000, and contained three churches and a number of manufactories and sawmills.

"SMOKY ISLAND."

What was Developed Yesterday—Old Maps and Plots Put in Evidence—A Few Witnesses Examined.

The case of J. K. Moorhead et al. vs. the City of Allegheny et al., which is a suit in ejectment to recover possession of "Smoky Island," was resumed before Judge White yesterday morning. The greater portion of the day was occupied in presenting deeds and examining maps and plots of the land in dispute. On behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Shiras offered a deed from Zenus Neel's heirs to the plaintiffs, dated September 10, 1849, and transferring eighty-three acres and fifty-seven perches, more or less.

The testimony of Robert Woods was next taken which was to the effect that in the year 1847 he went to the island in company with Nathan Patterson, a civil engineer, to make a survey for the heirs of Neel, for whom he was acting as counsel.

A plot and draft of the island made as far back as March 16th, 1826, was offered in evidence which was objected to by Mr. Acheson, but the objection was over-ruled by the Court.

A deed for the island given to George S. Birney to Zenus Neel, and dated September 24, 1829, was next offered in evidence. The consideration was ten dollars, and the number of acres was not mentioned. Birney, bought the island for $150, when it was sold for taxes, under a return from Mr. Graham, county treasurer.

Mr. Wynn was called who testified that he had been a Surveyor and Engineer for more than twenty-six years and that he had made a survey of the property in dispute last year. In making the survey, he started at School lane and followed the line and boundaries mapped out in Patterson's survey. He was also guided by the plot of streets and boundaries of Allegheny City. South avenue is supposed to occupy the place formerly occupied by Bank lane. Witness, however, found that South avenue was further South, or nearer the river than Bank lane was. Witness' best recollection was that the north line of South avenue as it now lies is twenty-one and six-tenths feet nearer the river than the south line of Bank lane; Bank lane was thirty-three feet wide; the south line of South avenue projected most of the distance over the river bank.

On being cross-examined, witness stated that he had included in his survey an island containing about nine acres marked in Patterson's plot as Nelson's island, and he had altered the name to "Sand Island."

A plan of Bank Lane was offered, from Ann to Marion street, adopted by Councils on August 7, 1856, the purpose being to show the location of the lane and the outlets, and also to show the original course which it had taken.

This was objected to by Mr. Acheson, on the ground that the plan had not been proven and because it did not purport to be a plan of Bank lane adopted by City Councils, but a plan of the north boundary line of the lane instead.

Mr. Shiras next offered in evidence a plan for the opening of Robinson street from School street to the Ohio river, together with the ordinances of City Councils of 1872. The committee appointed to open the street reported that the only parties damaged were the Irwin heirs. No damages were allowed and they appealed to the Common Pleas Court at the June term of 1872. The records of the Court were placed in evidence, as was also a map of the First ward of Allegheny. Mr. Wm. McHenry was called who testified as to the official character of the map.

The plan of the opening of Kilbuck street, which extended through the island, was presented as well as the fact of the appointment of Viewers, by Councils, to assess the damages caused thereby. The prosecution claimed that the appointment of these Viewers showed that the city recognized that this tract of land belonged to individual parties and not to the city proper.

An old map of the island made by one Darby was introduced, which was drafted about 1826; also a second map made in 1852 by a Frenchman named Burboe, who was then County Surveyor.

The next point made by the plaintiffs was to show that the property was really an island. They called Messrs. William M. Darlington and George R. Bedle, also read the deposition of a Mrs. Ridell, all of whom testified that it was not only an island but a wooded tract of land, being covered with trees in early days; also, that it was bounded by the river proper on one side, and had a navigable channel running between it and Allegheny on the other, through which boats passed.

Having reached this point, the time for the adjournment of court had arrived, and the testimony was closed for the day. It is the intention of the plaintiffs to introduce sufficient evidence, and produce maps and plots enough to make out a *prima facia* case, after which the defense will have an opportunity to give their side of the case. Following this, the plaintiffs will come in on rebuttal. At present it looks as though the entire week would be occupied with the trial, as there is a long list of witnesses to be examined.

A Card.

Having concluded to turn my attention more *particularly* to Pianos and Organs, and wishing to curtail my present stock of small goods, such as Violins, Violas, Clarionetts, Flutes, Fifes, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Zithers, Brass Band Instruments, Violincellos, Drums, Strings, Harmonicas, &c., &c., I will offer them at greatly reduced prices to make room for Pianos and Organs, a large amount of which have arrived. Have just received a large invoice of "Steck" Pianos from the New York factory, which cannot be excelled in any of the qualities which go to make a *first-class* Piano. These pianos took the first premium over *all* others at the Vienna Exposition. These pianos, though not advertised as some others, are working their way very rapidly into the favor of the best musicians of this country and Europe. 'Tis rarely that a first-class piano can be sold on monthly payments, but I have made arrangements by which I can offer the Steck at almost as small figures as the *so-called* first-class pianos, and monthly or quarterly payments.

For those who do not care to lay out so much, I have a *good*, cheap piano, which I can sell very low. I buy for cash and buy largely. I am enabled to offer inducements that no other house in the city of Pittsburgh can offer. I am receiving at the rate of thirty "Jubilee" Organs per week. As these organs are well known all through the United States, it is only necessary to say that I offer them at almost as low prices as other music dealers offer their *shoddy cheap* organs. Having been established since 1856, my house has a reputation which no other can boast. It has always been my aim to buy the *best* goods at the *lowest* figures, and sell with a small profit. This enables me to command a trade which no other house in the city can. All communications addressed to Jno. Zweidinger, 136 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will meet with prompt answers.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Paris, at New York; Neckar, at Southampton; Pertha, at Queenstown; Egypt, at Queenstown, Ville de Paris, at Havre.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—The Question of Teachers' Salaries—Fixing the Schedule of Teachers—Arranging the Matter of Salaries—The Monthly Reports From the Schools.

Yesterday afternoon, a regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held at their rooms, on Fourth avenue, Mr. J. H. Nobbs in the chair. At roll-call the following members answered: Messrs. Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Caldwell, Case, Craig, Devore, Estep, Evans, Fennerty, French, Gutman, Harper, Hemiup, Kehew, Kimmel, Lazear, Lewis, Mason, Miller, McClurg, McEwen, McKee, McKelvy, Perry, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schneider, Schultz, Shaw, Strain, Teese, Turney, Vaughan, Wilson, and President Nobbs.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Chair presented the resignation of Mr. Caldwell as a member of the Board from the Springfield district, which was accepted by the Board.

The Secretary read a protest from teachers against any reduction in salaries. Received and filed.

City Superintendent Luckey made the following report of the condition of the city schools for May: There were 406 teachers employed. The enrollment of pupils was: males, 8,175; females, 8,075; total, 16,250. Average attendance: males, 6,834; females, 6,649; total, 13,483. The number of pupils not absent was 8,482. Corporal punishments 258. Received and filed.

Secretary Kehew reported that warrants had been drawn since last meeting as follows:

Payment of teachers	$26,005 80
Payment of bills	264 91
Total	$26,270 71

Received and filed.

Dr. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, made the following report for May: Enrolled: males, 204; females, 184; total, 388. Average attendance: males, 183; females, 162; total 345. Since the last meeting five parties applied for admission and passed the necessary examination, namely, those holding numbers 370, 371, 372, 373 and 374, and they are recommended for admission. A number of valuable additions to the library of the institution are acknowledged. Received and those recommended for admission admitted. The thanks of the Board were tendered Hon. T. J. Bingham and others for the donations made to the library.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported that a balance of $15,500.43 remained in the Treasury June 8th, 1875. Bills amounting to $38.68 were also recommended for payment. Received, and bills ordered to be paid.

Mr. Harper, from the High School Committee, reported bills amounting to $294.82, and recommended their payment.

Mr. Lewis, from the Printing committee, reported bills amounting to $44.23, and recommended their payment. Reports received and bills ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries presented a very lengthy report. They had under consideration the claim of the Grammar teachers for additional compensation. The committee thought that the salary paid in this department was less than the importance of the work to be performed demands, yet they were unanimously of the opinion that the general expenses of our schools should not be increased at the present time. It was their opinion that it would be for the best interests of the schools to make the compensation more equal throughout the several departments.

The committee accordingly reported as follows:

1. That the salaries of the principal and teachers in the High and mute schools remain the same as for last year.
2. That the intermediate and primary departments be consolidated into one department, and known as the primary department, with the following schedule of salaries:

Teachers of one years' experience	$500
Less than three, but more than one	400
Less than one year	300

The completed schedule for all the departments calls for no increase in the general expenses of the Board. The following exceptions to the rules now in force for the allotment of teachers were suggested:

1. That the Forbes and St. Clair schools be allowed two assistant principals each.
2. That the Monongahela district be allowed two grammar teachers in lieu of the present allotment.

The committee recommended that the following salaries be paid during the ensuing year:

High School—Principal, $2,700; Professors, $1,750; preceptresses, $900; teacher of mechanical drawing, $900; teacher of free hand drawing, $900.

Sub-district Schools—Principals of schools with six or more assistants, $1,600; less than six assistants, $1,200; Assistant principals with three or more years experience, $650; less than three years experience, $600. *Grammar Department*—Teachers of three or more years experience in said department, $600; less than three years' experience, $500. *Primary Department*—three or more years experience, $500; less than three but more than one year's experience, $400; less than one year experience $300; Mute School principal, $900, and assistants $600 per annum. The committee also reported a long list of the teachers allotted to each district, among which is a German for each of the following sub-districts: Bloomfield (16th ward) Lawrence (15th ward), Humboldt (26th ward), and Birmingham (28th ward), with the rank of a grammar teacher at a salary of $650 per annum.

The report was received and the recommendations taken up seriatim.

Mr. Harper moved to make the salary of the Principal of the High School $3,000 per annum. Carried. The rest of the salaries for the High school faculty were fixed as reported by the committee.

Mr. Harper moved that the matter of the consolidation of the primary and intermediate departments into one department be postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

Speeches were made by several members against consolidating the two departments.

Prof. Luckey, City Superintendent was called upon to give his views. He stated that consolidation would greatly simplify matters, and aid in properly grading the teachers. As matters are now, there is no dividing line at all between the primary and intermediate departments. The principal cities of the Union have only two departments. The proposed consolidation would not effect the matter of salaries at all.

Mr. Harper's motion was carried by a vote of 12 ayes to 10 nays.

Mr. Harper moved to postpone action on the schedule of salaries for one month.

After a great deal of discussion, which at one time became rather personal between Messrs. Harper and French, the latter charging that there was some chicanery in the matter, the motion was decided lost, but a second vote by the ayes and nays being taken, it resulted 11 ayes to 9 nays; so it was then decided carried.

Mr. Harper moved that the list of teachers and salaries, as reported by the committee, be printed for the use of the members of the Board, at the next meeting in July.

The Chair—"Mr. Harper, put that in writing, it is so long we cannot remember it."

Mr. Harper—"Perhaps you do not want to remember it."

The Chair—"I want the member to understand that the Chair will not allow any such insinuations thrown out. The remark made is, to say the least, very ungentlemanly."

Mr. Mason—"Make the gentleman apologize."

Mr. Harper, "Well I have been a member of the Board for two years now and a member never was compelled to put a motion in writing during all that time."

The vote was then taken and the motion was carried.

Mr. Kimmel moved that St. Clair district be allowed two second class principals instead of one first class principal. Lost.

Mr. Perry moved that Monongahela district be allowed the same allotment as last year, namely, one second class principal, one grammar and one primary teacher instead of two grammar teachers as the report of the committee gives them this year. Lost.

The allotment of teachers as reported by the committee was then adopted.

Mr. Craig moved that six music teachers as now employed be kept for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wilson, of the special committee on the division of the Twenty-first ward into two school districts, reported a petition signed by about one hundred and twenty citizens of the district, and the committee reported in favor of dividing the ward into two districts. Recommitted to the committee with instructions to report in writing.

The committee on the division of the Minersville district was discharged, without having done anything.

The summer vacation was fixed from the 25th of June until the 6th of September.

The Shoe and Leather Bank and the Fifth National Bank were the only banks that proposed to become the depository of the Board. Each bid 5 per cent. for current balances, the latter also offering to charge the Board only 6 per cent. for overdrafts. The Board elected the Shoe and Leather Bank as Depository of the School Funds.

Adjourned.

THE June number of the *Monthly Elevator* is promptly out, and we are glad to notice the marked improvement of this as compared with the earlier numbers. It is almost free from typographical errors, the contributions and selections are better, and the Editors have gotten themselves fairly into working trim, and display a decided fitness for the important service they have undertaken to render a hitherto neglected but very important element in the community. The *Elevator* affords a vehicle at once eligible and available for inter-communication of thought for *thinking* colored men, and for the wide spread dissemination of useful intelligence among them. If they consider and duly appreciate their own best interests, morally, politically and intellectually they will come up strongly and quickly to the aid of their good friends, the Editors and by a liberal patronage, put the *Elevator* on a solid basis so that it may go on prospering and to prosper.

RECOVERING HER DIAMOND.

A Pawnbroker Outwitted by a Representative of the Gentler Sex.

Yesterday morning Clerk Hartzell was quietly enjoying his morning Havana amid the luxurious surroundings of the Mayor's private office, when a lady elegantly dressed, and of queenly carriage, stepped in and inquired for a certain detective—one of the shrewdest men on the force. The knight of the mace was not at hand, and after waiting awhile the lady, without explaining her errand, left a request for him to call at her residence as soon as possible, when she disappeared. In the afternoon the detective put in an appearance, and on responding to the summons found himself at a palatial residence and surrounded by all that wealth and taste could devise to make a pleasant home. The lady, who had requested him to make the visit, briefly explained, in courteous phrase that she was a widow and the happy possessor of a son, who, for ways that were dark and tricks that were vain, was decidedly peculiar. He had especially a passion for stealing her jewelry and pawning it—a diamond ring being his chief article of merchandise. She had redeemed the pin half a dozen times, and now it was gone again. This sort of work had become decidedly monotonous—especially as she had paid in the aggregate much beyond the value of the diamond, to redeem it at previous times. She desired now to secure it, if possible, without making an information against her son, and yet without being the victim of the pawnbroker.

The detective, after hearing the story, started out with the lady, to a pawnbroker shop where the ring was known to be. Arriving there, the ring was described and the junk dealer allowed the lady to handle it. It immediately slipped to its place on her finger, and to the request for $85 to redeem it the lady, blandly replied that it was her property, and she didn,t propose to pay for its redemption. The pawnbroker became somewhat vociferous by this time in his demand, but the lady and detective without further ado left the place. He followed them to the Mayor's office, and His Honor, seated upon the magisterial bench, heard both stories, and with a benigh smile, remarked to the diamond dealer:

"Just so; the case resolves itself into this situation. You loaned $85 on this ring."

"Yaas," responded the dealer; "dat ish so."

"And," meditatively continued His Honor, "the lady owns the ring, and has a right to her property."—

"That's true, Mayor; and what's more, I mean to keep it," chimed in the feminine in dulcet strains.

"Now, then," without noticing interruptions, continued His Honor, "the lady won't pay to redeem it, and the only recourse for the pawnbroker is to make information against the son for larceny."—

"Den dat ish vat I do," obstreperously remarked the P. B."

"And I don't care if you do. There must be an end to this some time," chirped the lady.

"But," resumed His Honor, turning his attention to the P. B., "if you make this information for larceny, there is a little difficulty—you make yourself liable to prosecution for receiving stolen goods."

"Oh!" murmured the P. B.

"That's so!" exultingly chorused the lady.

And the colloquy was suddenly terminated here by the disappearance of the P. B., who stood not on the order of his going.

The lady rewarded the detective with a handsome fee, threw the radiance of bright smile toward toward His Honor, and quietly withdrew.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Seventh Annual Session in This City of the American Society.

The American Society of Civil Engineers commenced its seventh annual session yesterday in the Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, about fifty members being in attendance. Mr. Milnor W. Roberts, one of the Vice Presidents, called the Society to order at ten o'clock and aluded to the absence of Mr. Julius W. Adams, the President, who was prevented from being present by his labors at the Brooklyn water works. Mr. Roberts delivered quite an entertaining and instructive opening address in which he recited various events and scenes which he said have tended to endear the Smoky City to him personally, and among other things he referred to the old Pennsylvania canal, hardly a vestige of which now remains, to the bridges of Pittsburgh and to our manufactories. At the conclusion of the address, on motion of Mr. Roberts, Mr. W. P. Shinn was called to the chair. Mr. G. Leverich was chosen Secretary. The following members answered to their names: James Archibald, M. S. Belknap, A. P. Boller, A. D. Briggs, C. B. Brush, W. H. Earr, G. Honscaren, M. J. Becker, H. W. Clarke, Thos. A. Clarke, A. Coffin, F. Collingwood, R. S. Cooke, Theo. Cooper, C. W. Copeland, O. E. Cushing, J. P. Davis, F. DeFuniack, J. G. Ellis, Rudolph Fink, C. H. Fisher, J. G. Flagg, Robt. Fletcher, C. Fisher, A. Gottlieb, Samuel M. Gray, D. M. Green, Geo. E. Harding, John W. Hill, F. B. Howard, Clemens Herschel, Lewis H. Kropp, Wm. E. Kelly, G. Leverich, Thos. J. Lovett, Wm. Metcalf, C. MacDonald, C. S. Maurice, J. A. Monroe, Marshall Morris, Wm. D. Pickett, S. C. Pierom, P. P. Panier, Levi W. Post, F. C. Prindle, R. S. Read, W. M. Roberts, R. P. Rothwell, J.H. Shedd, F. S. Slataper, W. P. Shinn, Arthur Spielman, J. Dutton Steele, Henry W. Steele, Jos. S. Smith, H. F. Walling, F. C. Wier, Wm. H. Wiley. The "Conditions of Membership" require, in order that a person may be eligible as a member, that "the candidate must have been in the actual practice of his profession for at least seven years, and have been in charge of work or of operations in his particular branch of engineering or of science. A diploma from any collegiate institution in good standing, conferring the degree of C. E., shall be considered equivalent to two years' service." It will be observed from this that the Society is pretty high toned, so to speak. The first topic taken up was "Bridges," and under that head the Secretary read a paper on "Upright Arched Bridges," by Capt. J. B. Eads, of St. Louis. The "Erection of Structures," a paper by Theodore Cooper, Engineer of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Company, St. Louis, was next submitted. All the papers were discussed as presented, but owing to a press of matter this morning we cannot give any of the remarks. "Means of Averting Bridge Accidents," by Captain Eads, evoked considerable debate. The subject of "Compound Engines" and the paper thereon, by C. E. Emery, of New York, were passed until Thursday, also the subject of "Rails and Railroads." Other matters were touched upon, and in the afternoon, after the convention had adjourned, the members visited the Glass Works, Spike Works, Tack Works, American Iron Works and Open Hearth Steel Furnace on South Side; Diamond Toothed Stone Saw (at Fort Pitt Works,) Crucible Steel Works, and Allegheny Pumping Engine.

BREVITIES.

....A negro boy named Wm. Rodgers accidentally shot himself in the hand at his home on Chartiers street, Allegheny, last evening.

....The Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, will meet at the North avenue school house this evening, to organize a Hartranft club.

....The Committee on Railroads of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Knox presiding, and agreed to recommend an ordinance to Councils prohibiting trespassing on railroads and railway cars.

....Dr. W. S. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports fifty deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday last. Four were from consumption and five from scarlet fever. Twenty-three were males and twenty-seven females. Fifteen were married, thirty-three single and widows two. Fourteen were under one year of age.

....Lovers of strawberry short-cake and strawberries and cream should hie away to Liberty street M. E. Church, on next Thursday evening, and enjoy the rich treat in store for them. The ladies of this church are noted for getting up nice things on such occasions, and the fact need only be known that a strawberry festival is to take place under their supervision to insure a large gathering. Strawberries will be served in every style, to suit the most fastidious.

....Circulars have been issued calling the Second Annual Soldiers' Reunion to be held at Caldwell, Ohio, September 1, 2 and 3. The circular says: "We earnestly invite all soldiers and citizens to be present and participate in the enjoyments of the occasion. All political discussion will be strictly excluded from the camp. Distinguished Generals and civilians will be present and address the encampment. Bands of music and several pieces of artillery will be secured for the occasion."

....We would warn all Republican voters who have friends running as delegates at the coming Republican primaries to not believe the many idle rumors usually started on the eve of the contest, that certain parties have withdrawn from the canvass. We publish to-day the card of Mr. Robb, of Scott township, who states that such a rumor is afloat about him. Mr. R. will no doubt come in strong from the country districts, and his friends will do their utmost to nominate him. He is one of our most worthy citizens, and if he succeeds in pulling through, would make a most estimable County Commissioner.

PERSONAL.

***Coroner McCallin's health has improved so that he was able to be out most of the time yesterday.

***Major Montooth has returned from his southern trip and will assume the duties of his office at once.

***Larimer, keep away from the Fancy Table, to-morrow night at the Fulton Street Church Festival, "nuf sed."

***Lee, please give the ladies time to attend customers, at the Festival at the Fulton Street Church to-morrow night.

THE TROY HILL ROAD.

Meeting of the Viewers—The Grievances of Property Owners Discussed—All Complaints to be Handed in in Writing.

In accordance with the notices issued the viewers appointed to levy an assessment to defray the cost of improving the Troy Hill road, met in the Common Council chamber, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon to hear the complaints and views of those interested.

At two o'clock Mr. Jonathan Gallagher, Chairman of the Viewers, called the meeting to order, and there being a large number of interested parties present, he said that they were ready to hear all complaints and he hoped there would be no ill humor displayed and everything pass off quietly. The viewers had made this assessment to the best of their ability. In regard to the legality or constitutionality of the act authorizing the improvement, or the manner in which the work was done, the viewers had nothing to do with that; they were merely the servants of Councils appointed to levy the assessment, and to find the amount of actual damages to the property, and to assess the same, and if they made any errors, they would endeavor to correct them to the best of their ability. In the work of levying the assessment, they commenced at Eberhardt's property and for some distance only charged the cost of the paving and a very small amount for the sewer. When Return street was reached, which street is being paved, and the property owners there will have to pay the entire cost for its improvements, the amounts assessed on the properties were lessened. As they went to a greater distance the amounts were lessened still more. Where there were any side roads leading to the lower portion of the city, such as Spring Garden avenue, Evergreen road and Girty's run road, the amount was reduced still more, believing that the property owners there would be assessed again for the improvement of these roads when this road would not be used by them. Where lots sloped off to other streets, only such parts of them were assessed where they were benefited by this road. When Wicklines Lane was reached the assessment was much reduced, for the reason that much of the travel will go down that road instead of the Troy Hill road, and when they got beyond that there were several depressions where good roads can be made down to Spring Garden avenue, and they did not feel justified in going any farther. The benefits were assessed on the ground, exclusive of improvements, for the reason that it would be unfair to assess a man for his house when his neighbor had no house on his lot, but just as soon as this assessment is made he could build his house entirely free from any assessment.

Mr. Koethen, chairman of the Citizens Executive Committee, then arose and presented the remonstrance published in yesterday's GAZETTE, which had received a great many signatures. In presenting it, he said that he did not think the viewers had any right to go beyond the exact requirements of the Act of Assembly, authorizing the improvement, to merely assess for grading, paving and curbing, as that was all that the Act provided for, and they should have rejected all other expenses when handed to them by the Engineer. In regard to the sewer they had nothing to do with that; it must be paid for as other main sewers are. He then referred to the irregularity and unfairness of the assessments.

Mr. Gallagher said that in regard to the legality of all matters, the City Solicitor was their guide, and in regard to those items which Mr. Koethen declared could not be legally assessed on the Troy Hill property holders, he would submit them to the City Solicitor, and if he said they could be thrown out, the Viewers would gladly and willingly throw them out.

Mr. J. J. Herrmann presented a remonstrance signed by the property holders on East Ohio street, against the assessment.

The matter was then discussed informally at some length, when Mr. Koethen asked that the Viewers adjourn to meet again in two weeks, on the 22d prox., at which time all property owners shall present their complaints in writing, so that the Viewers could go to work properly.

The request was granted by the Viewers, and the meeting then adjourned.

FOUND.

FOUND—ESTRAY.—COME TO THE residence of the subscriber, Shaler township, Allegheny county, a small BAY MARE, a little lame in one front foot. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.
s14 H. COULTAS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MECHANICS AND OTHERS who anticipate going West to call for information concerning a Colony now being formed in this city. Full information gladly given by calling on or addressing JOHN McDOWELL, No. 9 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. q31

WANTED—TO BORROW—$6,000 ON good suburban property for two or three years. McCLELLAN & NICHOL, 118 Liberty street, city. s12

WANTED. — AGENTS to sell PROUDMAN'S NATIONAL KEY FASTENERS; the most simple and perfect security against burglars; is secure even if they slip the knob through the door. $10 a day can be made in every town; every family will want two or more. Send 10 cents for sample. S. W. PROUDMAN, Meriden, Conn. s19

WANTED.
$100,000 00 Good Commercial Paper;
70,000 00 City Mortgages, $10,000 00 and upward;
30,000 00 Allegheny Valley Income Bonds.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
... best property in the market is on my books. Now is the time to buy; this depression will not last; the future of Pittsburgh is assured, and property in good locations will command higher figures within the next five years than has ever been known. Come and see me.
THOS. F. STEWART, Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

TO-LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—A two story Brick Dwelling, No. 152 Fayette street, Allegheny city, will be rented either furnished or unfurnished, until April 1st, 1876. This house is situated on a level lot in the most pleasant part of Fayette street; has 8 rooms and finished attic; bath room; dry cellar and all the modern conveniences, and hard coal heating furnace. Enquire at the Carpet Store of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 33 Fifth avenue, city.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE ENGINE, 14x42, with heavy iron bed. JOSEPH TIMMINS, Frankford, Ky. s15

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT GLASS AQUARIUM, 3 feet square. Cost $100, will be sold for $25. Apply at 254 Penn avenue. 96

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED and valuable Drug Establishment of DR. A. FALCONER, on Butler street, 15th ward, together with private residence. Apply soon on the premises. s18

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE Good Farm of ninety acres, forty miles from the city, near A. V. R. R.; also, 2 brick dwellings in Sharpsburg. Will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for city property. Address D. R. INGRAM, No. 55 Ninth street. 218

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 29 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—PARK PROPERTY—CHEAP—A desirable brick dwelling of seven rooms and finished attic, fronting 22 feet on the Park, in Allegheny City. This property will be sold at a great bargain, if sold within ten days. Apply to JAMES IRWIN, 47 Federal street, Allegheny City. 89

FOR SALE—AT HAYSVILLE, THREE acres of Ground with House of 8 rooms and good cellar; very choice assortment of fruit trees; splendid spring water, making a very desirable residence, between the Beaver Road and Ohio river and about 4 minutes' walk from the station of P., F. W. & C. Railway. Inquire of WM. WILTON, at the house, or address him at Allegheny P. O. q24-MWS

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 270 acres 1½ miles from Legionville Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., 100 acres improved, balance in the best timber in the township; adjoins lands of Economites; would suit for stock, dairy or grain farm; well watered; good lime and building stone on place; fences good; plenty of apples, peaches and grapes, &c.; frame house of 6 rooms; frame barn 30x60. Price only $60 per acre. Apply to J. H. STEVENSON, Attorney, 198 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh; or, 222 Arch street, Allegheny, after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.
Wagons from $55 to $500.
PLAIN AND SPRING WAGONS of every style. Also, WHEELBARROWS for all work. All warranted, at wholesale and retail, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Two squares below Suspension Bridge, Allegheny River.
fe27 C. COLEMAN & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
OFFICE MASS. MINING COMPANY, No. 47 Fifth avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 2, 1875.
Notice is hereby given that all stock of this Company on which the installment levied October 8th, 1874, is due and unpaid, has been declared forfeited, and unless payment of amount due on same is made on or before 12 o'clock NOON, OF JULY 30, 1875, said stock will be sold for default; that of stockholders other than residents of Michigan at the office of the Secretary of the Company, 47 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, at the time named; and stock of the residents of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, at the Court House, in Ontonagon, in said State, at 12 o'clock NOON, JULY 24TH, 1875; and stock of the residents of the Lower Peninsula of the State of Michigan will be sold at the Court House, in Detroit, in said State, at 12 o'clock NOON, JULY, 17TH, 1875.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES W. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, May 8, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have sold and transferred my stock in the Park Savings Bank, Allegheny City, Pa., to Rev. W. H. Gill.
H. WILSON STEWART,
q29 New Alexandria, Pa.

SUNDRIES.
2 cars Broom Corn.
152 sacks White Shelled Corn.
100 sacks Mixed Ear Corn.
1 car choice No. 1 Broom Handles.
10,000 choice No. 1 Painted Handles.
200 sacks choice White Pea Nuts.
150 sacks choice Red Pea Nuts.
1 car Red Cedar Lumber.
3,000 Red Cedar Fence Posts.
100 bags Southern Sumac.
In store and for sale by
R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. HENRY C. JONES, (late of the firm of Andrews & Jones), of Allegheny, Pa., a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 28th of June, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M., before Noah W. Shafer, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.
q32-w S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF POOR, Second Story, City Building. ALLEGHENY, June 8, 1875.
Proposals for Coal.
Sealed proposals will be received in this office until TUESDAY, June 15th, at noon, for supplying the City Home, at Claremont, with 2,000 to 3,000 bushels, more or less, of good No. 1 Lump Coal, and 16,000 to 18,000 bushels, more or less, of screened Nut Coal, for one year.
The Coal to be delivered on the cars at Claremont Station, W. P. R. R., at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Steward of the Home. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal." The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
JOHN H MORRISON, President.
W. W. SPEER, Secretary. q33

PROCLAMATION!
City of Pittsburgh ss:
WHEREAS, Vacancies exist in the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh, caused by the resignation of Edward House, member from the Second ward; by the seat of J. Harvey Jones, member from the Eighteenth ward, being declared vacant, and by the resignation of J. W. Ballentine, member from the Thirty-sixth ward;
AND WHEREAS, The City Councils have, by resolution, requested that special elections be called to fill said vacancies;
Now therefore, I, WM. C. McCARTHY, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon citizens of the Second, Eighteenth and Thirty-sixth wards of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to meet at their respective voting places on TUESDAY, June 15, A. D. 1875, and elect by ballot members of Select Council to fill existing vacancies:
SECOND WARD.
The electors of the First District to meet at the sales stables of Rody Patterson, on Fourth avenue.
The electors of the Second District to meet at the office of Alderman Milligan, on Grant street.
The electors of the Third District to meet at the Public School House, corner Ross and Diamond streets;
And elect one member of Select Council for the unexpired term of Edward House, resigned.
EIGHTEENTH WARD
The electors to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council for the unexpired term of J. Harvey Jones, whose seat has been declared vacant.
THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.
The electors of the First District to meet at the Livery Stable of I. P. Hershberger:
The electors of the Second District to meet at the Stevens Public School House:
And elect one member of Select Council for the unexpired term of J. W. Ballentine, resigned.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have set my hand, and annexed the seal of the City of Pittsburgh, this 8th day June, A. D. 1875.
WM. C. McCARTHY, Mayor.

SPRING, 1875.
NEW GOODS.
SILKS
A Superb Assortment of
BLACK SILKS
Cashmere Finish, has just been opened for the Spring Trade, and are sold under our guarantee as to quality, durability and wear.
Fancy and Colored Silks.
Plaid, Check and Striped Silks
In great variety.
DRESS GOODS.
In Dress Goods there are this season many genuine novelties. Among the most striking will be found Plaid Debege, Wool Plaids and Camel's Hair Goods, many grades and styles that will become decidedly popular.
American Chintzes in beautiful patterns, figures and colors, at 12½c.
French and American Cambrics in handsome designs, Foulard finish, Prints in new patterns, figures and colors.
Lace Curtains in new and handsome patterns.
Muslins, Cassimeres, &c., in as good value as can be found in the city.
We Invite an Examination.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Market Street.
ESTABLISHED, - - 1835.

NOBLE'S UPHOLSTERY!
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW SHADES,
GILT BANDS FOR $1.00,
Including all fixtures. Call and examine them.
Cor. 3d Ave. and Smithfield St.

1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

WM. B. HAYS & SON,
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
CURERS OF THE
Celebrated Star Anchor Brand Extra Sugar Cured Hams.
281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

OPENING.
MRS. J. M. BARBER
Will Open Saturday, June 5th,
A Handsome Assortment of
SUMMER MILLINERY,
Shade Hats of every variety,
Ladies' and Children's Suits,
At 211 Penn Street.

J. H. JOHNSON,
Great Western Gun Works,
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c.
Guns, Revolvers and Pistols Repaired.
Send for a Price List.
For sale cheap, a lot of second-hand Revolver Double Shot Guns.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on good city and country property.
JOHN A. CAROTHERS,
129 Fourth avenue,
q25 Above Smithfield street.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETNIG OF THE NORTH STAR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the North Star Building and Loan Association will take place on TUESDAY, June 8th, at which time an election of officers for the ensuing year will take place and a new series of stock issued. Those subscribing for the new series of stock will be entitled to vote for the election of officers.
SAMUEL TATE,
s20 Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
MARKET STREET,
Assortment Complete and Lowest Prices Guranteed.
Summer Merino Underwear, Jean and Linen Drawers, Parasols, Sun Shades, Notions, Hosiery,
Gloves, Fans, White Goods and Embroideries, Millinery Goods
At closing out prices. All the latest drives in
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Buyers will consult their interests by looking through our stock.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES,
Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing,
And all kinds of Sheet Iron Work,
ALSO, COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

REPPERT & WILLIAMS,
(Successors to H. C. Reineman and Sands & Reineman,)
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
China, Glass and Queensware,
NO. 201 PENN AVENUE,
Library Building.

1875. SPRING GOODS. 1875.
M'CORD & CO.
131 WOOD STREET
Have in store and to which they are adding daily, the largest STOCK of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever brought to this city. They buy their GOODS for CASH and offer them at very low prices. A full stock of HARVEST, LEGHORN and PALM LEAF HATS also, LADIES' and MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.
MERCHANTS can find every grade in our stock and at PRICES that will SUIT the TIMES.

GRAND OPENING
AT
S. HAMILTON'S, 77 FIFTH AVE.
Lowest Prices Ever Known for Such Instruments.
THE GREAT
Estey Cottage Organ.
CLOUGH & WARREN
COMBINATION
Church and Orchestral
ORGANS.

CELEBRATED
BRADBURY PIANOS!
And Unrivalled
DECKER & BARNES
PIANOS!
Also, Other Well Known and Reliable, but Cheaper
PIANOS.

Have just finished Refitting our Rooms and have just Opened for Inspection the Finest Stock of First-Class Pianos and Organs ever brought to this city at one time, comprising all the above well-known instruments, all of which are known and recognized the world over as unquestionably the best in the market.
We do not deal in Cheap Shoddy Goods, and will not sell them at any price, so that purchasers have the assurance that what they buy is just what it is represented to be.
We will pursue the same policy in the future that has been so successful in the past, i. e., sell only the very best Instruments at the smallest possible profit.
By pursuing this policy our Trade is to-day, according to the sworn returns of the different Music Houses in Pittsburgh, almost one-third more than any other Pittsburgh House, and as far known, the largest of any Piano and Organ House in Pennsylvania.
Please remember this, that the great aim and object of our business life is to please our customers—
1st. By giving them the best possible Instrument for the lowest possible price.
2d. By giving them every accommodation possible, such as very easy monthly or quarterly payments,
ON OUR NEWLY REVISED PAYMENT PLAN,
So that should the purchaser on this Plan
FALL SICK,
Or meet with disaster in his affairs, he will not lose his instrument or what he has paid on it.
Remember, also, that no matter what others may tell you they can do, S. HAMILTON'S HOUSE will do better for you, because they can sell you a better instrument, and they will sell you lower than any other house can afford to sell you. You are cordially invited to call or write to
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99½.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116½.

CARL SCHURZ has been honored with a banquet in Berlin. His reputation, gained chiefly in political and literary life in his adopted country, is honored and applauded in the capital city of his native land.

IN the United States District Court at Winona, Minn., in reference to a question of the grand jury, Judge Nelson read a written opinion very pointedly sustaining the constitutionality of the supplementary Civil Rights bill passed by the last Congress.

THE Society of Civil Engineers, in session in this city, is an important organization, and possessed of a large and intelligent membership. The reports contain a large amount of valuable information, and the discussions will probably be of a very interesting character. Milnor W. Roberts, Esq., one of the ablest engineers in the country, presided yesterday.

WHEN the editor of the *Post* proposes to hold meetings of his favored few, to arrange for the county ticket that is to be set up, he should be careful that such letters get into just the right hands. Yet despite these Ring meetings, at which the county Democratic ticket is set up, we are told that the Democracy is harmonious, united, and serene.' What differences there are, occasionally, between assurance and fact!

WE hope it will prove true, as reported, that the strike of the miners in the anthracite region is about at an end, and that work will be resumed. Nothing so demoralizes both capitalist and workman as idleness and an antagonism of view that may, at any time, lead to violence and injury. Labor strikes, on a large scale, carry with them much of the terror of an actual state of war. More than this, they lead to dissipation, suffering, and vengefulness. It would be well for both workman and capitalist could an arrangement be made for the arbitration of difficulties, under circumstances which would be acceptable to both, and which must be respected by each. This would do away with the necessity of laying up money for just such strikes as now take place with periodical regularity, and would leave the capitalist free to sell more cheaply, because of the absence of danger of loss from the stoppage of labor. Thus two evils might be promptly obviated.

A DECISION has been made, as against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, which touches the important question whether suicide invalidates a life insurance policy. The person, on whose life the insurance rested, undoubtedly committed suicide, deliberately and intentionally, but he was proven to have been of unsound mind, at the time of the act, and this proven, the Court of Appeals held that death, self-inflicted by persons in this condition, must be taken as accidental. This is a decision far more favorable to insurers than those heretofore rendered, and will be of great value in the future. The suicide clause should be abandoned,—at least after a number of years, during which premiums have been paid,—and where held to, must be made dependent on the question of insanity. A person, insane, does not, in the view of the law, commit suicide,—the act being in such circumstances accidental. This decision is a step toward securing to the family of insurers, the proceeds of the policy.

WE do not usually think it necessary to devote attention to the *Leader*, but its attempt to induce our German fellow citizens to make a specialty of the coming Fourth of July, because it happens to come on Sunday, seems like an over-anxiety to induce Sabbath desecration. Our German friends, of late years, have quietly accepted the fact that there is no anxiety, on the part of American born citizens, to interfere with their pursuits or enjoyments, but that, there is, at the same time, a respect for the Sabbath, which chafes under its use for other than restful or religious purposes. We are glad to say that our German friends fully respect and appreciate this; and hence, without urgency, of their own free will, and as a return for the evident manifestation of respect for their prejudices, they have quietly conformed to the American idea of Sabbath observance. The fact that the Fourth of July comes, this year, on the Sabbath, has awakened no comment, and so far as we know, no desire on the part of our German friends, to celebrate on the Sabbath. The *Leader*, however, is not happy at this, and, in an editorial, seeks to arouse the old feeling, and to stimulate the Germans to specially, and loudly, celebrate Fourth of July on the Sabbath, simply and only, so far as we can see, because it is the Sabbath. Could meanness further go? A proper rule to observe is, to not promote even what may seem to be wrong, to many, if we cannot do good.

THE New Hampshire Court, to which was referred the Senatorial difficulty, declines to act, affirming lack of jurisdiction. It claims, and with seeming propriety, that it would be a case in which one department of the Government seeks to control another. The reference of the case to it, however, as we understand it, turned on two points,—the interpretation of the law in the case, which certainly is a judicial duty, and then a general decision, to be accepted as that of an arbitrator, to whom the subject was submitted. We do not know what is the political complexion of the Court to which this subject is referred, but we think it should at least have defined the law. The point involved was, whether the Governor and Council could go behind the returns sent them, and so change them as to give the certificates of election to other parties than those entitled to them, on the basis of the returns, as sent in by the local boards. We have yet to see an impartial opinion that sustains the action of the Governor. If, then, the Republicans were entitled to the certificates, as is generally conceded, there is no contest as to what was proper in the next instance. The Democrats could have contested the cases referred to in open Senate. This was their right. But the law has been boldly violated, and this is the pith of the wrong. The general principle laid down by the Court is doubtless right, that one department of the Government, cannot interfere with the rights and powers of another department. But unfortunately this was done by the Governor and Council, when they determined who should enter the Senate as members, and when they went beyond their prerogative in going behind the returns. Now the judiciary, to our mind, could have decided the law, as between two departments of Government already in conflict, and then referred the subject to the Senate.

EXAMINATION EXTRAORDINARY.

What can be more delightful than to ask questions,—unless it be the pleasure of answering them? And who should more keenly appreciate both phases of this delightful recreation than would be teachers? From day to day and year to year they puzzle the growing minds of precocious children, with problems strange and wonderful; why should they not be puzzled by problems even more remarkable? In the City of Washington, a "Committee on Teachers and Examinations" has been dutifully employed in questioning candidates for employment as teachers, and we regret we have not the space to give the list of these wonderful questions in full. Presuming the design of the committee was to ascertain whether the candidates were competent to teach, we can easily imagine why they should wish to have the following corrected: "The word "wit" has lost its original signification of wisdom. Were our Parliament still called *witenagemote*, the name would be supposed to be descriptive of the merriment of its members rather than of their wisdom."

It is evident that a portion of the geographical questions were for the purpose of gaining substantial information. The fine diplomacy of caution, involved in the following, will be appreciated,—the italics being ours: "Explain how it happens, *if it does happen*, that the days and nights vary in length at Washington, D. C.; and if there be any time or times during a year when the days and nights are of equal length in Washington, give a reason therefor." Of the practical questions, we have, "give a reason why Chicago was not, and could not have been built in the interior of the State." This last, we confess, puzzles us,—and we turn it over to the editor of the *Post*, who never makes mistakes. We also respectfully refer to him the following: "State whether or not there are any large rivers on the western coast of South America; *and if not, why not?*"

In the line of history there seems to be a trifle of incongruity between the questions and topics under which they occur. Thus the candidates are requested to give a list of the normal schools in the United States; also to give a list of teachers, male and female who have won national reputation as educators. In the line of physics, they are asked what physical law the ventilation of school rooms depends upon, and how the arthitects attempt to utilize it? Thirty-two such questions ought certainly to test the capacity of any set of teachers,—unless the questions should happen to be ridiculous. Whether such questions as those we instance would afford any real idea of the capacity of teachers, we do not undertake to say. In our view there is need for an examination that shall determine whether committees properly understand their duties.

COUNTY POLITICS.

On Saturday the Primaries of the Republican party will be held, and delegates selected for the several Conventions advertised to be held on Tuesday next. With the separate candidates we have nothing, at this time, to do. On the propriety of a selection having regard to personal merits in candidates, we hold very decided opinions, but these are in perfect accord with what we have frequently said heretofore. That is, we hold that candidates should be of the very best attainable elements. The welfare of the party, the proper performance of the duties of the office, and the satisfaction of the people require it. We further think that the candidates should be fairly distributed. In this, we utter no new conviction. There are three general points which prudence requires that we should have in mind in locating candidates—Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the country portions of the county. Where it is possible, a distribution should be made which will answer all these demands. We cannot assume to discriminate in the list of candidates offering, but these general principles should be rigidly adhered to. If the people perform their duty at the Primaries, all these points may be fairly reached.

It will, to some extent, depend on the above considerations whether the ticket nominated meets all the favor that may be desired. Allegheny county is strongly Republican; but events have occurred, of late, which disturb the unanimity of the party, and make it possible for trouble to develop. Unfairness in making nominations will contribute to this. An improperly selected, or poorly constituted, or wrongly located list of candidates, will lose us many Republican votes. We do not desire it, but we are not so foolish as not to know it. The great work of the Conventions should be to harmonize the party by the most judicious and fair-minded performance of duty. While we do not believe the Democratic party will be at all harmonious this year, we cannot afford to depend on that. A Ring of that party is doing the work of providing candidates in a remarkably judicious manner. A council was called to meet on Sunday afternoon to consider this duty, and it is understood that great care is to be exercised in the selection of candidates. The very fact that this was done will contribute to create discord there; but we are to remember that the Democratic party is more easily harmonized than is the Republican, and hence we cannot afford to depend on that. Good candidates, rightly nominated, are then important.

A rumor has been current that the County Executive Committee would spring the nomination of a County Treasurer at one of the approaching Conventions. We are very confident that this is incorrect; that the list of Conventions called are all that will be held. Nothing more suicidal than an attempt to spring a nomination for Treasurer could be thought of. The question of representation for the county will either come before the approaching Conventions, or will be referred to the new County Committee. In either case it ought to be carefully and fairly considered. All parts of the county ought to be given a basis of representation which shall be equal and satisfactory. If this subject is referred to the County Committee,—or in any event, we should have a committee of the best possible material. It should be made up of active, well-known and vigorous Republicans, from all parts of the county. More can be done in the organization of this committee, to harmonize the party, than in any other direction.

We especially urge upon the attention of all Republicans, however, that on Saturday next, they have the affairs of the party in their own hands. They generally know,—or may know,—the merits and demerits of the several candidates, and can determine who they wish to support. As a rule, the character of the delegate will indicate that of the candidate. Like runs to like. If then, the list of delegates be scrutinized, the right conclusion can be reached as to who to vote for. If the Republicans of the county will give a little time, between four and seven o'clock on Saturday, to the Primaries, they can effectually settle all differences in the party. They can control the delegates, and thus the Conventions. These will nominate the candidates, and thus place a ticket in the field. We have heretofore urged, and urge again, the attendance of all Republican voters at the Primaries. To fail to attend is to leave the Primaries in the hands of rings; and this is the exact evil complained of. It is evidently better to reform the party, when it needs it, from within, than to allow it to go unreformed, and defeat it at the polls. Besides, this latter method accomplishes little good, as it leaves the management just where it was before. We therefore urge attendance at the Primaries; the honest, independent, and careful selection of delegates, and, thus, the purification of the party.

THE Lord Mayor of London has issued invitations to a banquet to be given to the Irish and American rifle teams on the evening of the day of the international shooting match. The Masonic body will also entertain the American riflemen. A Dublin paper expresses its satisfaction that there will be no Fenian element among the American visitors.

FOUR persons were drowned on Saturday night, while fishing in Black river, near Watertown, N. Y., their boat having been carried over a dam.

WIESINGER, who attempted to extort money by implicating persons in the plot to assassinate Bismarck, has been committed for trial.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of General William T. Sherman. By Himself New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1875.

The memoirs of General Sherman, in two volumes of about 400 pages each, are really important contributions to the history of the War of Rebellion. They do not assume to be more than a narrative, chiefly of personal recollections, embracing such careful accounts of the reasons for, and the movements attending the great operations which he had part in, or conducted, as he alone could furnish. He states that he used memoranda, taken at the time, or obtained at the War Department, to verify the actual movements,—but as a whole, he merely commends his volume as so much *data*, that will enable the future historian to write a correct history of the war.

These volumes have been so harshly criticised that we have been at the pains to give them a careful reading before assuming to pronounce judgment upon them. The result of this reading is the conclusion that the criticisms were, in the main, unjust, and, in some instances, founded upon absolute misapprehensions of the statements criticised. We do not assume to contrast the statements made regarding the battle of Shiloh, with other statements, made by General Sherman, at other times, and so leave this particular item out of account. But the general allegation that he has treated brother officers unjustly, seeking to depreciate them, in order to exalt himself, does not impress us as true. On the contrary, his peculiar frankness of statement appears through the two works. There are times when he criticises others, but he also, at other times, criticises himself, just as freely as he does others. That his estimate, at times, of the importance of certain of his movements is greater than is generally put upon them is true; but his estimate on other movements is below that generally accepted. For example, he rates the military importance of the march to the sea very lightly,—considering it merely an incident to an end. That is, the great campaign, in his view, ended at Atlanta, and the march to the sea merely fulfilled the problem of getting his army where it could be used to co-operate for the fall of Richmond. Hence, his estimates must be taken as candid and honest, at least.

Much has been said of the indignity put upon other Generals,—particularly Logan and Blair, by Sherman. The circumstance on which this criticism is based, is either misunderstood or misstated. It is not a cool, deliberate criticism on them, *now* made, which speaks of them as volunteer Generals, serving their political ambition. The criticism refers to the consultation held to supply the place of General McPherson, killed near Atlanta. Sherman, Thomas, and another held a consultation as to who should be given his place. The names of Logan, Blair, and Howard, were under consideration; and the conclusion was reached, that Logan and Blair, while able men, were volunteer Generals, and not West Pointers, and that political ambition entered into their plans; hence it was better to appoint a trained soldier,—and so Howard was appointed. The remark occurs as part of a consultation, held at the time. Later, when Howard was called to Washington to take charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, Logan was appointed to his command, by Sherman. To our mind, Sherman did injustice to Halleck, in connection with the Jo. Johnston surrender. Halleck, as is shown by his letters, and as against the popular impression, prevailing even at this time, cordially sustained Sherman and Grant. But he promulgated orders to disobey Sherman after the Jo. Johnston surrender, and Sherman could not forgive, even though he knew, or should have known, that Halleck simply obeyed orders of Secretary Stanton.

The impression that Sherman seeks to belittle Grant, is not sustained by a careful reading of the book. Indeed, one cannot read carefully, the letters and orders of Grant, as given in this book, without receiving the impression that his was the controlling mind of the war. Our impression of his ability is vastly strengthened by what Sherman says. Nor can we detect, in any part of the Memoirs, the slightest trace of a purpose, on the part of Sherman, to belittle Grant or in any way disparage the greatness of his military glory.

That he should not be formally praising other officers is entirely in keeping with the general character of the work. The publication is not an elaborate report of battles, in which the results are carefully collected, and praise or blame carefully distributed, but is an account of his personal career. Therefore, it was to be expected that it would chiefly refer to his personal conduct, and reasons given for course of action. His deep anger toward Secretary Stanton we do not commend. He openly and honestly states his case, however, and claims that the terms he awarded Jos. Johnston were such as he understood Mr. Lincoln was willing to confer. Also that the limitation of military commanders to military negotiations had not been notified to him; and finally, that what he did was subject to approval or rejection by the Government, there being no feeling, on his part, as to its fate. Therefore, the publication of the terms offered and the comments made he regarded as an unpardonable insult. In our view, General Sherman entirely leaves out of view the changes which had occurred after he had seen Lincoln. Admit that he rightly apprehended Mr. Lincoln,—and Admiral Porter's memoranda seem to point to this conclusion,—it still is true that Mr. Lincoln had been assassinated, and Secretary Stanton was under the excitement of the time. More than this, the right of the Military Commanders to treat on civil and political questions had been expressly withdrawn, and it was fair to infer that Stanton did not know that Sherman had not received knowledge of this. Still more, Sherman knew, when negotiating the surrender of Johnston that Lincoln was assassinated,—and should have been doubly cautious. Stanton afterward sought to treat him well, and we certainly think he does injustice to that gentleman's memory. General Grant evidently thought that no serious insult had been put upon Sherman as he offered to act toward a reconciliation, but Sherman refused. The Memoirs certainly do not present this event in a favorable light.

We have occupied too much space in these general criticisms to enter into detail as to the style and scope of the book. Suffice it to say that the first volume, which treats of his experience in California and civil life principally, is as deeply interesting as any other portion of the work. He was in California during the Mexican war, and returned there as partner in a bank, and was there amid the excitement of the gold fever. The portion that treats of this, has all the charm of romance. The accurate statements of numbers in the armies commanded, and the military estimates of the war of rebellion form valuable features of the work. Our conclusion, after carefully reading the books, is, that the reputation of Sherman will not suffer by their publication; but that, on the contrary they are valuable contributions to the history of the war. The style is full of vivacity and life, and it is the most readable work of the season. It must have a large and permanent sale.

WOULD BE MARRIED.

Two Souls Without a Marriage License Go to Sea.

(From the San Francisco Call, May 30.)

On Tuesday last the officers stationed at Fort Point were attracted by the presence of a small crowd of people who had collected at the wharf near the Presidio. When they came to the wharf they discovered that the immortal passion was the cause of the assemblage, and that the two young and ardent beings, who believed that "love is life's end," were determined to be knotted together with the matrimonial rope, in spite of the cruel laws and unfeeling officials. The maiden, far beyond compare, was under age, with auburn hair. Her lover made application at the City Hall for a marriage license.

"How old is the lady?" asked the polite clerk.

"It's none of your —," the applicant was about to remark, but he changed his mind, and answered, "Just sixteen years old."

"Ah!" returned the clerk; "a most deliciously charming age. And do her parents yet proudly gaze upon their beauteous offspring?"

"Which?" grimly growled the lover.

"Are her father and mother living, I mean?" said the clerk.

"Oh! you bet! Healthy!"

"Then," replied the clerk, sinking his fascinating smile, and resuming the more serious air of an official, "then you can't have a license; the girl is not of age and cannot be married except with the consent of her parents."

"Can't have a license?" slowly remarked the anxious lover.

"No, sir; it's against the law to grant one under such circumstances."

The young man turned and walked from the office; but as he reached the door he wheeled about, and shaking a handful of gold at the clerk, cried: "Say, I'll bet you a hundred we git married before to-morrow night."

"Never gamble," responded the clerk with dignity, and then, "Good morning, sir."

True to his purpose, the would-be Benedict formed his plan. He secured a surf-boat and four brawny-armed oarsmen, and the point of meeting was designated as the Presidio wharf. There it was that the defenders of our soil and flag discovered the girl of sixteen, the determined youth who had run away with her, the surf-boat, the four brawny-armed oarsmen, and a parson. The wedding party tumbled on board, the oars were shipped, and the boat bore away the blushing bride and her promised husband, amid the cheers of the army. Half an hour after those on shore saw the boat under Angel Island, the men resting on their oars. Two figures rose from the stern sheets, one tall and manly, the other slight. Then, in a rather uncertain way, another figure elevated itself from the aft thwart, and producing something which looked like a prayer-book, faced the couple. After a few moments of some ceremonial, during which the two bowed their heads as if in affirmative response to some question, the tall and manly form threw his arms about the slight one, only sixteen years old, and appeared to give the wedding kiss. The crew cheered, the parson with the uncertain legs toppled over into the bottom of the boat, and the ceremony was over. The boat did not return to the Presidio, but went off in the direction of the Alameda shore. The bachelor officers on the wharf watched the retreating barge until it was nearly out of sight, and then with sighs turned back to their quarters.

PERSONAL.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is nominated for President by the New York *Independent*.

HON. WAYNE MCVEAGH is about removing from Harrisburg to Philadelphia to practice his profession.

MRS. OATES' friends say T. T. stands for Theodore Tilton, Tracy Titus and terrific tyrant. Too true.

LECOCQ has been fined 4,000 francs and costs by a Parisian Court for declining to fulfill a contract, made in 1870, to compose the music for an opera bouffe, entitled "Don Juan XIV."

THE fund for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue of General Meade now amounts to $1,490.17. It is necessary to raise $15,000 more, in order to secure the $5,000 promised conditionally by the Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia.

POGGI, an old Italian tenor, is dead. He was the husband of Frezzolini. They had long been separated. *On dit* that Frezzolini once boxed her husband's ears at Florence for being too much applauded. And Poggi boxed an English servant's ears for singing at her morning work. Boxing seemed in fashion in those days.

"THE average Boston woman," says Jennie June, "is of medium height, rather slender, and neutral tinted. She wears a gray or brown polonaise, is grave and serious of aspect, and carries a satchel and umbrella, even on fine days, so that one sees at once she is prudent, forecasting, and does not live in Boston, but in the suburbs."

THE Hon. Marsh Giddings, Territorial Governor of New Mexico, died at Santa Fe on Thursday. He was a native of Hartford, Conn., and was one of the first settlers of Kalamazoo, Mich., where he lived for forty years. He was appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Grant four years ago. Mr. Giddings was in his sixty-second year.

THE people of Greece have raised by private subscription a considerable sum for the erection of a monument in honor of Lord Byron, as a recognition of his services in the cause of Greek liberation. It will be placed at Missolonghi, where Byron died, and where, out of his own means, he almost wholly fed, clothed and armed the garrison during the siege which made them famous.

AMONG the distinguished alumni who are to deliver addresses or read poems during the commencement season are the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, ex-Governor Bullock, Secretary Bristow, Speaker Blaine, ex-President Woolsey, William Everett, Henry W. Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina, ex-Senator Patterson, and ex-Governor Stockdale of Texas.

TWEED was always pretty well understood. He was a vulgar thief, who heaped up plunder and did not know how to enjoy it. His wealth never purchased for him the slightest social recognition, and, though he could make Judges, Governors, Mayors, Legislators, and threatened at one time to make a President of the United States, there was one thing he could not do, even at the height of his power—he could not induce a gentleman to take him by the hand or sit at his table. He surrounded himself with luxury, but when he wanted companionship, he had to look for it in the ward whisky shops or the political club house of the baser sort.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WILLIAM WINTER thus endows the monument erected by friends over the grave of the late Henry Clapp, Jr.:

Wit stops to grieve and Laughter stops to sigh
That so much wit and laughter e'er could die;
But Pity, conscious of its anguish past,
Is glad this tortured spirit rests at last.
His purpose, thought, and goodness ran to waste;
He made a happiness he could not taste;
Mirth could not help him; talent could not save;
Through cloud and storm he drifted to the grave.
Ah, give his memory—who made the cheer,
And gave so many smiles—a single tear!

MR. E. G. SPAULDING, of Buffalo, will commemorate the Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill in a commendable and patriotic manner. His grandfather and eight other of his name and kindred participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill, one of them, Lieutenant Joseph Spaulding, being killed by the side of Col. Prescott, and another, William Spaulding, being wounded. To preserve the memory of these brave men, Mr. Spaulding has erected a plain monument of New Hampshire granite in Forest Lawn Cemetery, and upon it has engraved, together with suitable inscriptions, the names of the nine Spauldings. The monument will be dedicated on the centennial, June 17, when the Hon. James Sheldon, President of the Buffalo Historical Society, will preside, and Rev. Dr. G. W. Hancock will deliver an address.

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And if, as is likely, you are a leader of a choir or musical society, you will find excellent material in our new books, Thomas's Quartets and Anthems, $2.50 or Perkins Anthems, $1.50, or Four Part German Songs, $1.50 for Mixed Voices, or Dank's Anthem Services, Episcopal, $2.50.

Sent postpaid for retail prices. Sold by all principal music dealers.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh24:MWF

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

Very Attractive Bargains IN

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
OPENED THIS WEEK.

At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadine, considered an extra good bargain this season at 25c.
At 12½c and 18¾c, Striped Grenadine, good styles.
At 25c. Very fine Black Grenadine, about half their value.
Bargains in Black Hernanis, all qualities.
New Plaid and Striped Black Hernanis.

Most Remarkable Bargains in

New Invisible Plaids,

At 12½c, 25c, 31c, and 37½c and upward.
Some of these Plaids are just one-half the price they are usually selling at.

Black Mohair Alpacas AND CASHMERES.

Splendid Bargains in all qualities from Lowest to Finest.

New Debeges and Mohairs, desirable colors.
New Silk and Wool Pongees, fully one-third under value.
Fine Mohair Lustres, choice shades, at very low prices.

At 8½c, Striped Linen Hernani Suitings, worth 25c.
At 12½c, Dress Linens, well worth 25c.
At 18¾c, Yard wide Fine Dress Linens, worth 37½c.
Dress Linens, all qualities, at very low prices.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN BLACK AND COLORED

DRESS SILKS

At $1, Good Black Dress Silks, well worth $1.25.
At $1.25, Superior Black Dress Silks, will compare with best $1.50 Silks.
At $1.50, Extra Black Dress Silks, equal to Silks usually sold at $1.75 to $2.
At $1.75 to $3.50, Equally Good Bargains in Best Black Silks.
Plain, Colored and Striped Silks, at very low prices.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

Latest and Most Desirable SUMMER STYLES IN

LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS COSTUMES,
Outside Garments, &c.

We invite special attention to our large and attractive display of Ladies' Summer Suits, Costumes and Outside Garments of all desirable materials and colors, of European, Eastern and our Own Manufacturing. To supply the extraordinary great demand we will keep constantly running about 100 Sewing Machines in our manufacturing department. Our Garments are all manufactured in the best manner, under the supervision of competent artists, and offered at the Lowest Possible Prices.

NEW LACE GARMENTS

Sacques, Capes and Shawls.

NEW SUMMER STYLES
In Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HATS AND BONNETS!

New Flowers, Ribbons, &c.
New Jet Trimmings, Laces, &c.
New Ladies' Neckwear.
New Sash Ribbons, Silk Hat Scarfs, &c.

An Immense Stock of

New Hamburg Embroideries,
JUST OPENED.

Lowest Cash Prices
FOR EVERYTHING.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

Housekeeping and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EITHER
Wholesale or Retail,
AS LOW
As they can be Bought in the United States.

AT 6¼ CENTS,
Best Quality of Calicos,

AT 6¼ CENTS,
BEST STANDARD CALICOS,
By the full piece or more.

At 6¼c, Bleached Muslin, 32 inches wide.
At 8½c, Bargains in Yard-wide Bleached Muslin.
At 10c, Extra Yard-wide Undressed Bleached Muslin.

Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Linens.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all qualities.
Tickings, Ginghams and Sheetings.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Goods for Men and Boys' Wear

Cassimeres and Cloths, medium and fine.
Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
Linen and Cotton Pant Goods.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
FOR
Men, Youths and Boys,
ALL NEW
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

STRICTLY BUT ONE PRICE.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Summer Wear

FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

Summer Underwear, all kinds.
Summer Stockings, Socks and Gloves.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Muslin Undergarments,

All sizes, styles and qualities.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Best Fitting White Dress Shirts.
Chintz, Percale and Calico Shirts.
New Silk Bows, Ties, &c.
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Shirt Bosoms.

Croquet and Base Ball Games.
THE NEW OUT-DOOR
GAME OF QUOITET!
Attractive, Easy Learned and Cheap.

AT $1.87½,
Full Size Out-Door Croquet Games.

Base Ball Bats, &c.

Regulation sizes. Wholesale prices to clubs.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!
LARGE LOT OF
Fine Initial Letter Paper
AND
Envelopes,
At about half value.

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 AND 199

PENN AVENUE,

Have Open Full Lines of

THIN GAUZE

AND

Gossamer

VESTS & DRAWERS

In all Sizes and Grades for

Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys,

AT

Lowest Prices.

RETAIL STORES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Will open for the reception of guests July 1st. Eight Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Address,
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor,
q27 City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, AT CRESSON SPRINGS.—This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements in Buildings and Grounds since last season. Several Cottages to rent for the season. For further particulars address, at either of the following places, the Proprietors, G. W. MULLIN & CO., Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa., St. Cloud Hotel, Phila.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh. q26

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
Will Open for Guests June 10.

Congress Hall, at Cape May, N. J., is the finest Hotel, at this popular Summer Resort. The Hotel has accommodations for

One Thousand Guests.

A magnificent Beach Drive of over 2½ miles in length has been constructed.
TERMS, $4.50 PER DAY.
Address,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
r160 Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.

SARATOGA OF THE WEST.
THE PUT-IN-BAY HOUSE,
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Ohio.
SWENEY, WEST & Co., Proprietors.

This delightful and popular Summer Resort, the largest west of the Mountains,

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

The Black Bass fishing here is unequalled by any other place in the United States.
RATES—$3.50 BY THE DAY; $2.50 BY THE WEEK. r99

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. VANDEVORT,
DENTIST,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.
ap27:q55

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE:
1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.
mh22-o68

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
1a28:m57

J. OL'R. FLOWER,
DENTIST,
Removed to 140 Penn Avenue,
Below Fifth street,
pa5:p39 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.
Iron Bank Block,
Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Jam's Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fe10:h41

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WM. G. PRICE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LIGHT MACHINERY CASTINGS,
SUGAR KETTLES,
Plumbers' Castings, Sash Weights, Window Lintels and Sills.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
No. 29 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Foundry.

A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
ROLLS!
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
NO. 33 WOOD STREET,
Corner Second Avenue.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,
Founders and Machinists.
ROLLS & PINIONS,
Rolling Mill,
Blast Furnace,
WORK A SPECIALTY.
OFFICE,
12 SMITHFIELD ST,
PITTSBURGH.

A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry,
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 & 42 Penn Av.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to Robinson, Minis & Millers)
Washington Works
Founders and Machinists,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of every description, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agent for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:x52

Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufactures Steam Engines of all Classes, and General Machine Work; also, Castings made to order, of all kinds.
Repairing promptly done and well done.
Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
IRON CITY FOUNDRY.
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
A. TOMLINSON & CO.
Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARDWARE.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Having transferred that portion of their stock saved from the fire, to No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Two Doors Above their Former Place of Business,
INVITE THOSE IN WANT OF
HARDWARE
To call without delay and avail themselves of the bargains they are offering.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

GERMAN STUDENT LAMP
Can be attached to any gas or oil fixture.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

BRUSHES—FINE DUSTING BRUSHES, Window and Sweeping Brushes, Shoe and Clothes Brushes, Feather Dusters and Furniture Brushes, received and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., B. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale, W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
M. Voegtly, C. C. Boyle,
Jas. P. Brewer, J. C. Lappe,
C. Yeager, Jacob Painter,
L. Walter, Thomas Mellon,
James Graham, Wm. G. Frazier,
Geo. W. Evans, E. H. Alexander,
J. C. Fleiner, W. W. Patrick,
Louis J. Aaron,
C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer, John B. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Department of Western Pennsylvania OF THE
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $300,000 00
SAML T. PAISLEY, Agent,
Office—No. 110 Fourth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eigth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

COMMON LIME.
Vanport, Beaver Co. Lime
FOR SALE BY
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 47 Federal St. and No. 1 Marion Avenue, Allegheny.
Contractors and consumers will save money by calling on the above firm for their supply. The general trade supplied at lowest market rates.

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal
Constantly on hand. Being producers of Coal will not be undersold. ap6:p44

OILS.

Waring Bros.,
(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
jy1 267 Water street.

CENTRAL REFINING CO.
PETROLUM.
OFFICES:
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia

THE PATENT

SPRING OSCILLATOR.

JAS. LOUGHRIDGE,
Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
NO. 171 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

PATENTS—GILLEN & BOAL, GENERAL Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. PATENTS secured and models of all descriptions made promptly and at short notice. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information, address as above. de28:k7

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received up till JUNE 19th, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following work
On Soho, Boston, Emmett and Wadsworth Streets:
10,000 lineal feet of Curbing.
15,300 square yards of Paving (cobble stones.)
258 square yards of Paving, (returns.)
1,176 square feet of Crossings.
All bids must be accompanied with bonds. Further information will be given by the Engineers, JOHNSTON & WELLS, Fourth floor, Municipal Hall. The Commission reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
E. P. JONES,
S. WHITEHOUSE,
EVAN JONES,
JOS. M. GAZZAM,
C. L. MAGEE,
Commission.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, June 1, 1875.

Allegheny Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessors have now placed in the Treasurer's Office, the Duplicates of City, Poor, City Business, School, School Building, Sewer and Public Park Taxes, and of Water Rents for the year 1875, of the several wards, and that said Taxes will now be received in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of February 27, 1862, and of April 14, 1863, subject to the following regulations and allowances:

Five per cent. if paid on or before the first day of July.

Four per cent. if paid on or before the first day of August.

Two per cent. if paid on or before the first day of September.

If paid after the first day of September, and on or before the first day of October, no deduction will be made.

If paid after the first day of October, and on or before the first day of November, an addition of five per cent. shall be added and payable on the same.

After the First of November,

Warrants will be issued to enfore the collection of all taxes remaining unpaid, together with the percentage accrued thereon, and the costs.

D. MACFERRON,
CITY TREASURER.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Fairmount avenue from Penn avenue to Morningside avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, June 5, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Carson street, from Monongahela Bridge to the city line, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, June 5, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PITTSBURGH, April 29, 1875.

Notice is Hereby Given

to all owners of unlicensed Vehicles that they will on the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY, be subject to a penalty

Double the Amount of the License,

To be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city.
C. L. MAGEE,
ap30 City Treasurer.

NEW AND NOVEL LOTTERIES!

$12,000 .... for $2 00
$12,000 .... for 2 00
$100,000 .... for 20 00
$100,000 .... for 20 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

On the 15th day of Each Month during 1875, will be drawn the $2

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize, $12,000.

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

TICKETS ONLY $2

Try a ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$1,200,000 in Prizes.

Capital Prize, $100,000.

11,570 Prizes, amounting to $1,200,000.
Will be drawn .... June 30, 1875
Will be drawn .... Sept. 30, 1875
Will be drawn .... Dec. 31, 1875
Whole Tickets, $20; Halves, $10; Quarters, $5.
Prizes payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place
Address, for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
88:w-S P. O. Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the Shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M. fy14-d

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox.
R. W. Cartwright.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK
LIBERTY STREET.
Corner Sixth avenue.
CAPITAL, : - - $200,000
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Reed, R. Robinson,
Jacob Rush, William Freeman,
S. H. Nesbit, R. M. Leonard,
Paul H. Hacke.
President—R. ROBINSON.
Vice President—P. H. HACKE.
Cashier—JOHN MURPHY.
A general Banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh,
83 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 Fourth Avenue,
(In Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES.
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. P. Wallman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe,
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.
Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

THE
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE,
AND THE
Renting of Safes,
IN ITS
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS
BUILDING AND OFFICE,
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office Hours—From 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P. M.
President .... HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President .... EDWARD GREGG.
Secretary and Treasurer .... WM. LITTLE.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
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A LIBERAL ADVANCEMENT MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

CHAS. H. LEWIS & CO.,
GENERAL PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Wool, and all kinds of Country Produce,
155 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.

Fish! Cheese!!
NEW No. 3 LARGE MACKEREL.
Full Weights. Lowest Figures.
NEW OHIO FACTORY CHEESE.
Best Brands. Prices Very Low.
Also the Celebrated "Union Brooms."
WATT, LANG & CO.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
2,000 bbls choice Brands Flour.
200 bbls Rye Flour.
1,000 sacks Corn Meal.
300 sacks Graham Flour.
500 bushels Prime Peachblow Potatoes.
50 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar.
200 boxes New York State Cheese.
128 bdls. Hoop Poles, (for kegs.)
I have in store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Baker's Flour in this market, and am daily receiving large lots of Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, and which I offer to the trade at low figures.
JOHN A. FINNEY,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh1:k11

PETER KEIL .... JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
305 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON .... A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

SUNDRIES.
1 car prime Timothy Hay;
2 cars prime "Upland" Prairie Hay;
1 car Ground Corn and Oats;
3 cars Corn to arrive;
3 cars Oats to arrive;
3 cars Ear Corn to arrive;
5 cars Shelled Corn;
2,000 Heavy India Bags.
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
Office, 349 Liberty street, up stair
March 30, 1875.

Dr. Whittier's
MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
NO. 302 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
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TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
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FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875.

The dullness at the banks is so general and prevailing that there is little that is new to note. The demand for loans varies greatly, being fair at some of the banks, and almost nothing at others. The general tendency is toward absolute dullness. Indeed, there has been a prevailing tendency to stagnation in finances, and the banks all find their loanable surplus of funds increasing far beyond any previous year at this time. This, however, is the peculiar feature of all the city money markets at the present time. Rates of interest have never been so low throughout the whole commercial world as they are at this time. One striking feature of the present time, however, is that money is nearly as cheap in the United States as it is in England or Europe, a circumstance which was never known before, and which is indicative of the much greater increase of wealth in the United States than in Europe.

There was a more active display of general business yesterday, than we have noticed for some time previously, and we cannot avoid the conclusion that there is a gradual improvement in general, and in manufacturing trade. We do not attempt to account for the difference between this and the fact of dullness at the banks, except on the theory that we are nearer a cash basis than we have been for years before.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116½	5-20's 1867	12[illegible]
U.S. 6's, 1861, coup	125⅝	" 1868—coupons	124⅞
5-20's 1862	118½	10-40's	117⅝
" 1864	118⅞	Currency 6's	122⅝
" 1865	122½	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	123⅛	10-40's—coupons	119

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	102¼	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Erie	17⅞	Union Pacific	70⅞
I. C.	101	Toledo & Wabash	9½
C. C. & I. C.	4⅜	Harlem	135
St. Paul	32⅞	Adams Express	100
Do. Pref.	55	American Express	63⅜
Michigan Southern	61⅜	U. S. Express	43
Do. Central	66⅝	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	77
North Western Com	38⅝	Quicksilver	17¼
Do. Pref.	53⅝	Fort Wayne	97
Rock Island	103	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21⅛
Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅞	Panama	128⅞
Pacific Mail	32⅞	Iron Mountain	19
Western Union Tel.	75		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	49⅝	Cen. Trans	
Reading (A)	53⅛	Empire Do (B)	53
U Cos. of N. J. (B)	130	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (A)	98⅝
Oil Creek (S)	7⅝	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	76
Lehigh Valley (B)	63⅝		

NEW YORK, June 8, 1875.

Money was easy at 2a2½; prime mercantile paper 3½a5. Sterling was firm at 487 for sixty day and 490 for sight. The customs receipts were $196,000. The exports of produce for the week were $5,600,000. Gold opened at 117, declined to 116⅞, advanced to 117⅛, and closed at 116⅞. The carrying and borrowing rates were 1a2. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $935,000. The clearings were $23,000,000. The specie shipments to-morrow are estimated at $525,000. Government and railroad bonds are firm. State securities are quiet, except Tennessees, which are strong and higher.

The stock market was unsettled throughout the day, with frequent changes from weakness to firmness. The volume of business was very light and the fluctuations small, the street having been unusually free from gossip. Erie and Western Union were noticeably firm.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 146,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 14,000 Northwest, 26,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, and 12,900 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 125⅞; 5-20s of '62, 118⅞; do of '64, 118⅞; do of '65, 122⅞; do of '65, new, 123⅞; do of '67, 125; do of '68, 124⅞; 10-40s, 119⅞; new 5s, 118; currency 6s, 122⅞.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102⅞; Tennessee old, 54; do new, 54⅞; Virginia new, 35; do old, 35; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11⅞.

Stocks.—Canton, 65; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75; Quicksilver, 17; Adams Express, 100; Wells & Fargo, 77; American Express, 63⅞; United States Express, 44; Pacific Mail, 32⅞; New York Central, 102⅞; Erie, 17⅞; Erie, preferred, 21; Harlem, 134; Harlem preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 66; Pittsburgh, 87⅞; North Western, common, 38⅞; preferred, 53⅞; Rock Island, 102⅞; New Jersey Central, 108⅞; St Paul, 32⅞; St. Paul, preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 9⅞; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 97⅞; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 19⅞; Chicago & Alton, 102⅞; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 23⅞; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 52; Burlington & Quincy, 114⅞; Lake Shore, 61⅞; C. C. & I. C., 4⅞; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 70⅞; Central Pacific, 103⅞; Union, 103⅞; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 117⅞.

LONDON, June 8—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was 4,000 pounds. Consols: Money, 92⅞a92⅞; account, 92⅞a92⅞; 5-20s, '65, 106⅞; do '67, 109⅞; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 93; Erie, 15⅞a15⅞; preferred, 25.

PARIS, June 8.—Rentes 65f 72½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 8, 1875.

General business continues dull, and the leading merchandise markets are devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made. The demand for everything is restricted almost wholly to supplying wants, while as regards values there has been no change of any consequence since the date of our last report. The weather continues very favorable for the growing crops, and there is every prospect of a good yield of cereals generally.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $3,50 to $4 per barrel for common to good, and $4,50 for prime.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ℔ gal.

BEANS—There is a fair local trade, but no change in prices; mediums, $1,75@1,85 ℔ bushel; navies, $1,90@2.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed, in tubs and firkins, 20@22; medium to good, 18@19; choice rolls, 25c.

CHEESE—The market continues offish; prime new Ohio Factory quotable at 11½@12. The receipts have slacked off somewhat, but the market is well supplied.

DRIED FRUIT—But little doing, fresh fruit being more plenty. Apples selling, in a small way, at 7½@8; choice Peaches, (halves) 10½@11, but large lots could not be sold at quotations.

EGGS—The market continues steady, with a fair demand and limited supply, and, as compared with yesterday, prices are higher; we advance our quotations to 18@19.

FLOUR—The demand continues light, and while the general tone of the market is weak, prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way: Spring wheat flours, $5,75@6,25, the outside figure for fancy (baker's) Minnesotas; winters, $6,25@6,50 for red, and $6,75@7 for amber and white. Rye flour, $6@6,25.

GROCERIES—The grocery markets continue quiet and unchanged; the indications are that business will not pick up much until next month, if then. Coffee, as noted in our last issue, is firmer, and Sugars are also strong and tending upward.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅝
Granulated	11⅝	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11⅝	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10½	Porto Rico	8¾@9¼
N. O. Sugar	8½@9¼	Refined Yellows	8½@9½

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted loose	26½
Rio Prime	22 @23	E. Java, lb pkgs	40
Rio Fancy	24 @25	E. Java loose	39½
R. Rio, lb pkgs	27		

RICE.

Rangoon ℔ lb	7 @7½	Patna ℔ lb	7½@8
Carolina ℔ lb	8¼@8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There is no movement in Wheat in this market, and in the absence of sales, we continue former quotations; $1,25@1,30 for Penna. and Ohio red, and 3 to 5 cents additional for amber and white. The Oat market continues dull, notwithstanding the stock in this market is small, and prices are low enough taking the cost at the source of supply into consideration; quotable at 67@68 for mixed and 69@70c for white, free in elevator. Some holders are asking 71 and even 72 for the latter, but it is difficult to sell, no matter how good, above 70c. Ear Corn was offering freely to-day, and the market was weak and lower; quotable, on track, at 76@78 for mixed to prime yellow. Shelled dull but unchanged; 78 to 80c, free in elevator. Rye quiet and nominal at $1,15.

HAY—Baled is in steady demand, and with only a moderate supply, prices are fully sustained; $22@24 for fair to prime timothy.

MILL FEED—Bran continues dull and lower: sales of two cars reported at $20 ℔ ton.

POTATOES—The market, as noted in our last report, is firmer but unchanged; Peach Blows, on track, 80@85; other kinds, 55@65.

PROVISIONS—Trade continues very fair, although the general tone of the market is weak and offish. It is said that Lard can be exported at current rates, and if so, a reaction soon is not improbable, unless the decline in this country should produce a similar result in Europe. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C. ℔ lb	13½	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ℔ lb	15
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10¾	Do., half barrels	15½
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	15¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15½	Do., in ½ bbls	16¼
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ℔ doz	$6 50	Do., in bk'ts	16½
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., 3 lb caddies	18¼
Clear Rib Sides	13	Do., 5 lb do	18
Clear Sides	13½	Do., 3 lb pails	18¾
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$22,00	Do., 5 lb do	18½
Miner's Lard Oil		Do., 6 lb do	18¼
		Ham Sausage	

POULTRY—Live Chickens are in light supply, but there does not appear to be much inquiry; we continue to quote at 60 to 70 cents per pair, by the coop.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ⅛c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¼c to 8⅞c for prime city rendered, and 7½ to 8c for country.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 8, 1875.

The Crude market was weaker, and, as compared with yesterday, a shade lower; immediate shipment opened at $1,45, but later in the day it was quoted at $1,42½. Refined firm and higher; Baltimore delivery, 13¼, equal to 10¾@11c on cars here. Philadelphia delivery, 13¼. New York do., 13½.

The Pittsburgh Refiners have effected permanent organization under the new order of things; officers were elected yesterday, and it was agreed to meet at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and regularly thereafter at the time mentioned. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance at these meetings, not only of refiners but all connected, directly as well as indirectly, with the business.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; $1,10@1,15 for countries, and $1,25@1,30 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	960
S. Craig	Petrolite O W	480
O. J. Greer	Vesta O W	456
Total		1,896

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA. ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F. & Co	520
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	208
Central Ref Co	J. P. Logan	532
Livingston Bro's	Tate, Mullen & Co	111
Total		1,361

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Great heaviness and depression have been the distinguishing features of our Flour market the past week, and the business from day to day has been far from satisfactory—indeed, there seems to be very little legitimate trade, and large sales could only be made by submitting to lower prices. This condition of our market is due largely to the unfavorable advices from Europe, the rapid decline in Spring Wheat and very large supplies of both Spring and Winter Wheat in prospect. The increased supplies coming upon a market already much depressed and somewhat unsettled, have added much to the heaviness and rendered it next to impossible to effect satisfactory sales, and in many instances sales have been made at very unsatisfactory figures; in other words, the Flour has not been sold on its merits. Jobbers, as a rule, will not increase their stocks beyond their present wants; hence receivers have found it impossible to make prompt sales unless at much lower prices. The business has been the most marked in Medium Spring and Winter Wheat brands, though all grades are lower. Family brands have been held with more steadiness than other grades, though they have sold slowly. Good Shipping Extras have declined 10@15c ℔ barrel, and have not been active even at the concession. City Ground has been in fair demand for the West Indies and South America at some decline, but this has been better sustained than Western brands of like quality. No. 2 and Superfine have been offered more freely and are lower, though better sustained than other kinds. Good to Choice Amber Wheat brands from Indiana, Ohio and Michigan have been pressed on the market at $5,70@6, and have been taken to some extent for South America. Good Extra State has been sold at $4,95@5,05, and is heavy at the close. Our present stock, it is well known, is limited, much less than at the corresponding time last year, but this fails to exert any influence with the trade, in view of the liberal supplies of Spring Wheat brands in prospect. It cannot be denied that legitimate causes fail to exert much, if any, influence here in the present unhealthy condition of our market. The exports of the week have been 25,774 tarrels, against 27,316 do. the corresponding week last year.

This day week we left our Wheat market very heavy and unsettled under the larger receipts then to hand via Canal from Oswego; since then, with more liberal arrivals, unfavorable advices from Europe, a marked decline has been submitted to, and there has been but little speculative feeling noticeable. The favorable change in the prospects of the growing Wheat crop at the West and North-West, coupled with the more favorable reports from California and Europe generally, have changed the tone and spirit of our market very decidedly; the timely rains at the West and North-West have changed the prospects for the future, and we find many farmers that were not disposed to sell their old wheat are now offering it quite freely, and prices in most localities have declined. In certain localities the injury to the Winter Wheat by frost has been serious, but this may be neutralized in some measure by the increase in the acreage. The reports of serious injury in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri from the grasshopper and the chinch bug prove to be greatly magnified; indeed it was an "immense humbug," and the wonder is that so many intelligent persons have been misled by it. The accounts from these last mentioned States are certainly far more encouraging, where the injury from frost was no doubt serious, but recent rains have done much good, and the same is true of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, but from Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas the reports are unfavorable. Telegraphic advices from California are quite favorable, the harvest has been progressing about ten days in the best Wheat growing counties in the State, and the result is quite as favorable as we could expect. The advices from Oregon are even more favorable than from California, and a liberal supply is promised—estimated from both States at 400,000 tons—though we think it premature to give such estimates, and therefore do not attach much importance to them. From the Atlantic States the reports are unfavorable, but from Canada we have favorable accounts. Our advices from Europe are more favorable for their crops, and should they have favorable weather and timely rains a good result may be counted on, as the area under Wheat and Rye is but little below an average. In Great Britain thus far the weather has been exceedingly favorable, and the crops look well, but the stocks of Wheat, Oats and Barley are now greatly reduced; the consumption of Foreign Grain quite large. The quantity of Wheat now afloat from California is 4,023,000 bush., and from this coast about 1,109,000 bush.—together, 5,132,000 bush.; to this add the quantity afloat for the U. K. from other countries, and we find it is ample for their probable wants for this and next month. The exports from this port the past week have been 479,743 bushels, against 1,350,144 bushels the corresponding week last year. The exports from this coast the past week have been 538,963 bushels, about one-third the quantity shipped the corresponding week last year. We have had a better supply of Winter Wheat; this has declined in sympathy with Spring, and has been taken to some extent for export. We find there is less confidence in the future, and the business for July has been moderate at a further decline. At yesterday's market, under large arrivals and less favorable news from Europe, a large decline was submitted to, and the market closed flat at our inside figures for Spring and firm for Winter. The demand for the latter is good for milling, and this class is comparatively firm.—*Tribune.*

The Outlook for Corn.

A correspondent writes to the Chicago *Tribune* as follows: The great decline in the price of corn in the last two weeks has caused great loss to dealers all over the West. The known deficiency in the crop gave well-grounded assurance of a price at least as high as was reached in 1874. I think lowest prices have been reached for three months to come, for these reasons: The principal reason for our low prices is our vast stock in Chicago. Consumers all over the East say "3,000,000 of corn in Chicago don't look like a short crop. It will soon heat, and then we shall buy at our own figures." They are mistaken in expecting hot corn to any extent. No crop was ever gathered more thoroughly dry and seasoned than that of 1874. All the No. 2 corn in store was received since the 20th of April, and, as the rule at the elevator is, "first in first out," it is safe to say that at the elevators south of Twelfth street, where a large business is done in rail shipment as well as lake, that no corn is now in store that has lain twenty days. At present rate of shipment—and that is unusually small—the entire stock of corn here would be shipped in thirty days.

About one million bushels new rejected and new No. 2 was shipped by first fleet. This reached New York hot, and has been selling in New York at about the cost in Chicago. But the hot corn there is nearly disposed of. Cargoes landed this week of No. 2 corn will go to the seaboard in good order, without doubt. Baltimore has had 1,200,000 bu. of corn from here this season, and her market has not sold as low as 80c.

Last year the receipts of corn were over 1,200,000 bushels in June; canal receipts averaging 10 boats daily. This year there have been scarcely 10 boats of corn since the opening of navigation. Then Illinois had the surplus of corn. Now the crop of '74 in Illinois was 60,000,000 bushels less than in '73, and her surplus to ship barely nominal. Iowa sends over three-fourths of our whole receipts, and undoubtedly has marketed most of her surplus. There is no good reason why corn may not reach 80c before August 1, even if there is no European demand. For the month of May, the exports from New York have been more than the receipts at Chicago. GRANGER.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—100 bbls lime W W Wallace; 1 car lumber Heath & S; 1 do Alcott & B; 3 bbls ware Watt Lang & Co; 5 pkgs wood in shape S Boyd & Co; 3 cases candy T F Yoder; 25 bxs cheese Hitchcock McC & Co; 2 bxs f water Geo F Carle; 3 do J Abell; 16 bdls paper Hill West & Co; 3 bellows J Woodwell & Co; 6 kegs paint Paine A & T; 12 pkgs sunds F Pollard; 100 o bbls B D Moore; 4 bbls eggs Head C & Co; 10 do apples and potatoes W J Steel; 30 bags oats J Rose; 5 bxs a h comp R E Sellers; 1 car wheat Whitmyer & Co; 1 do oats Hill & R; 1 do s pipe Jarvis & H; 3 bbls eggs Voigt M & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 bells 2 frames Logan Gregg & Co; 2 casks hinges 1 box h ware Lewis O & P; 57 empty pkgs Geo A Kelly & Co; 15 empty boxes S S Marvin & Co; 44 bxs h ware Logan G & Co; 7 do C Schultz; 8 kegs rivets owner; 1 bdl stove plates Wm Markel; 1 em pkg J Rhodes; 1 case handles owner; 1 car shingles S S Penco; 1 car h h goods John Arnold; 1 bx meat Walker C & Co; 1 box beeswax F G Craighead; 1 do brass Bailey F & Co; 5 empty trcs J L Dunseath; 55 kegs spikes Moorhead & Co; 8 kegs butter Caskey & B; 1 case wine J F Roth; 2 bdls handles Logan G & Co; 21 do J Woodwell & Co; 5 cars iron C A Carpenter; 1 car feed J A Finney; 2 pkgs copper C G Hussey & Co; 3 casks steel 1 bar do Reese G & W; 10 bxs cheese S Ewart & Co; 3 bbls eggs 3 tubs butter F T Kennedy; 50 pkgs fish Curry & M; 1 box lead B Pflaum; 6 bdls leather W E Schmertz; 30 em pkgs Spencer McK & Co; 4 pkgs eggs and butter Braden & P; 3 bbls onions P Duff & Son; 30 bdls rakes Lindsay S & Co; 15 bxs mdse Howe Machine Co; 11 bdls pelts G Kann; 2 crates eggs G L Peabody; 2 cads tobacco Haworth & D; 3 sks rags Godfrey & C; 1 bbl cider 1 bx bottles H W Buffum; 1 em oil bbl John Wilson; 4 doz brooms owner; 14 bxs bottles J C Buffum & Co; 7 tubs butter J A Finney; 4 cars iron Jones & L; 6 em bbls Pier D & Co; 3 em trcs Rea H & K; 1 car flay H F Grier; 3 cars lumber J Downing; 1 car potatoes Vangorder & S; 2 cars stone D Aiken; 1 car hay 4 tubs butter 3 sks potatoes H J McCracken Bro; 1 safe 1 door T Barnes; 150 bxs cheese Braden & P; 1 case handles J Woodwell & Co; 6 bbls eggs Voigt M & Co; 3 bbls eggs Wilbert & W; 1 bdl steel Park Bro & Co; 25 bxs soap T C Jenkins; 10 do Voigt M & Co; 10 do S Lindsay Jr & Co; 25 bxs soap H Gerwig & Son; 25 bxs soap Carter Bro & Co; 10 bxs mdse W & D Rinehart; 30 bxs soap J C O'Donnell; 1 or r slate J Howard & Sons; 1 car hay J Alexander; 1 car shingles McQuewan & D; 1 car flour J J Howard; 1 car lumber Hubbard L B & Co; 4 bdls sks Whitmyer & Co; 1 bbl s iron Zug & Co; 1 case mdse S Boyd & Co; 1 car flour J Seibert; 1 box tobacco J Fullerton; 1 piano Mellor & H; 28 bbls apples Aiken W & P; 3 cases flannel Arbuthnot & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—35 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 31 do A Y & C G C Co; 25 do Sable C Co; 5 cars stone Isabella Furnace Co; 6 do J H Walters; 3 do oats John Rose; 1 do H Rea Jr & Co; 1 car oats Laing & McK; 1 car lumber Slack & S; 1 do J McKay; 1 do L McKennon & Co; 1 car bark W Flaccus & Son; 2 cars hay R Wright; 1 do Laing & McK; 1 do Irwin & H; 4 do clay Star Fire Brick Co; 2 do Murtland & S; 1 car coal Captain H Blackstone; 1 car lime W J Baughman; 1 car roofing slate W B Lupton & Co; 1 roll carpet Swartz & Graff; 1 b ll pipe W Demp's [illegible] xs bottles Steinmetz & V; 1 box mdse S S Marvin & Co; 2 bdls w paper W McCormick; 1 box furs L Muller; 4 bdls w paper W H Robinson; 1 box glass Union Glass Co; 1 box shoes Gill & Bro; 1 bdl machinery N Baird; 1 box mdse E H Myers & Co; 1 box shoes W E Schmertz & Co; 1 s machine S Hough & Co; 8 w hubs Thos Hare & Bro; 15 sks rags McCullough & S; 6 cars copper C G Hussey & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 box castings Westinghouse A B & Co; 400 sacks flour Watt L & Co; 60 bbls h corn McElroy & Co; 1 car ear corn Houck McC & Co; 23 bales hemp John Flocker; 1 box wood M Seibert & Co; 1,509 shoulders 1,369 do Clifford F & Co; 1 car bran J W Fullison; 217 sks chop feed Kell & R; 32 pkgs tobacco D Zeugschmidt; 10 bbls flour Elwood & McC; 1 car ear corn J H Thompson; 50 trcs hams Walker C & Co; 50 trcs hams D R Huston; 34 pkgs tobacco M Heyl; 10 bbls eggs Head C & Co; 6 do J H Lob & Co; 10 do Caskey Beaty & Co; 41 sks eats Stein & Son; 20 bdls hides W Flaccus; 20 bbls eggs Head C & Co; 25 pkgs tobacco R & W Jenkinson; 20 trcs hams Watt Lang & Co; 33 boxes fire works E & C Maginn.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 spring 99c; No 2 95¾c spot or seller June; 96⅞c seller July; 98⅞c seller August; No 3 91⅞c; rejected 84@84⅞c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 67c spot; 69⅞c bid seller July; 71⅞@72⅞ seller August; rejected 64@64⅞c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 61⅞@61⅞c spot; 57⅞c seller July bid; rejected 56c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; No 2 $1,15@1,20; $1@1,01 bid seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and market firm; $19,50 spot; $19,55@19,60 seller July; $19,85@19,87½ seller August. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $13,50 spot; $13,55 seller July; $13,80@13,85 seller August. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8c; short rib middles 11c; short clear 11⅞c.

BRAN—13@13⅞c.

WHISKY—$1,17.

On call Board wheat was steady and higher; 95⅞c June; 97⅞c July. Corn easier and a shade lower; 66⅞c June; 69⅞c July; 72⅞c August. Oats firm and higher; 61⅞@62c cash or June; 57⅞c July; 42⅞c August. Pork and Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Flour dull; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4,50@4,75; common to good $4,75@5,15; good to choice $5,35@5,50; white wheat extra $5,50@6,25; extra Ohio $4,85@7; St. Louis $5,15@8,60. Rye flour quiet at $4,25@5,50. Corn meal dull at $3,25@4 10. Wheat: receipts 267,000 bush; higher, active demand; No 1 spring $1,16@1,19; mixed Milwaukee $1,14; No 2 Chicago $1,08@1,10; No 2 Milwaukee $1,12⅞@1,14; No 2 Northwest $1,09@1,11. Rye quiet at 90c. Barley nominal. Malt steady at $1,65. Corn lower; mixed western steam 78@79⅞c; do sail 80@83c. Oats firmer and quiet; mixed western 70@72⅞c; white 71@78c. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee steady at 16@18⅞c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅞@8⅞c; prime 8⅞c. Molasses dull. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum easier; refined 13⅞c; crude 6⅞@6⅞c. Rosin dull at $1,85@1,95. Turpentine dull at 32⅞c. Pork firmer at $19,45@19,50. Beef quiet. Cut Meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear western 11⅞c; short 12c. Lard firm; prime steam 13⅞c. Cheese dull at 6@11⅞c. Whisky steady at $1,21. Eggs heavy; western 19⅞@20c. Butter heavy; western 12@15c.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 8—Tallow 44@44s 6d. Common rosin 5⅞s. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the breadstuffs market, says: In Great Britain cooler weather and more rain is wanted. On the continent, frosts and drought caused a general advance in price of from one to three shillings. The London market is as dull as ever.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅞d; Orleans 7 15-16d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; 3,900 bales American. Flour: extra State and western 22s. Wheat: receipts for the past three days 45,000 qrs, including 34,000 American; No 2 to No 1 spring 8s 2d@8s 8d. Corn 31s. Pork 73s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Refined petroleum 9⅞d; spirits 7⅞d.

ANTWERP, June 8.—Refined petroleum 26f.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5,50@6,25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6@6,37⅞; high grades $6,50@7,50. Wheat slow; red $1,31; amber $1,33@1,34; white $1,37@1,38. Rye $1,12. Corn firmer; yellow 82@84c; western mixed 82c. Oats: white 71@72c. Provisions dull. Pork $22. Beef hams 22@22⅞. Lard 14@14⅞c. Whisky strong; western $1,22. Petroleum firmer; refined 13⅞c; crude 9⅞@9⅞c. Cloverseed scarce at 10@12c. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 30c; firsts 23@24c. Cheese steady; western fine 9⅞@10⅞c. Eggs firm; western fresh 22c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 western red $1,30; others unchanged. Corn steady at 81c. Oats dull; white western 70c; mixed 67@68c. Rye weak at $1,10@1,12. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork $21@21.50. Bulk meats: shoulders 8⅞c; clear rib 11⅞c. Hams 14⅞@15c. Lard dull and nominal. Butter easier; western grass 20@24. Coffee firmer but unchanged. Petroleum nominal; crude 6@6⅞; refined 13@13⅞c. Whisky strong at $1,21.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Cotton easy at 15c. Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 73@74c. Oats steady at 66@69c. Rye dull at $1,08@1,10. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 15⅞c. Butter firmer; not higher. Cheese dull. Pork steady at $20. Lard active at 12⅞c Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 8⅞@8⅞; clear rib 11⅞@11⅞c; clear 11⅞c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky; demand fair and market firm at $1,16.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 8.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Michigan $1,22; seller July $1,24⅞; amber do spot $1,21⅞; seller July closing at $1,22⅞; seller August $1,24⅞, No 2 red spot and seller June $1,21; seller July and August $1,22⅞. Corn dull and declined; high mixed spot 74⅞c; seller June 74c; seller July 75c; seller August 77⅞c; low mixed 72⅞c. Oats dull and nominal; white 65⅞c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Bran easier at 95c@$1. Hay easier; prime $25; choice $26@27. Corn meal easier at $3,90. Whisky: Louisiana rectified jobbing at $1,19@1,20; western $1,16@1,22, as in brand; 50 bbls ordinary western sold to-day at $1,14 per gallon. Lard dull; tierce quoted at 15c; keg 15⅞c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Cotton and Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,38⅞. Corn lower at 69⅞@70c. Oats lower at 62c. Rye scarce at $1,12. Whisky steady at $1,17. Pork lower; $20,12⅞@20,25. Dry salt meats lower at 8⅞, 11⅞@11⅞c. Bacon dull at 9⅞, 12⅞, 12⅞@12⅞c. Lard nominal at 13@13⅞c.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 8.—Flour very dull, and prices mostly nominal; western superfine $4,25@4,75; common extras $5@5,50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5,50@6,50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,25@7,25; fancy Minnesota $7,50. Corn firm at 85⅞@86c for mixed and yellow. Oats dull at 72@77c for mixed and white.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white in car lots 10⅞c; Ohio State test 11⅞c; small lots 1@2c higher. Receipts: wheat 350 bush; corn 1,050; oats 3,250.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1,02⅞; No 2 98⅞c. Oats lower; No 2 in store 59⅞c. Corn steady and in fair demand; No 2 mixed in store 65c. Rye entirely nominal; No 1 in store 95c. Barley nominally unchanged; No 2 $1,15; No 3 $1,00.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: red $1,18@1,20; amber $1,15@1,20; white $1,20@1,25. Corn: ear 60@62c; shelled 65@66c. Oats: mixed 65c; white 67c. Rye steady at $1,05.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—Cotton quiet at 15⅞c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal; $1,30. Corn active at 73@75c. Oats active at 68@70c. Rye dull at $1,15. Provisions dull but unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1,18.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 8.—Cotton quiet at 13⅞@14⅞c. Flour quiet at $4,50@6,50. Wheat steady at $1,20@1,25. Corn steady at 88c. Oats quiet at 75c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky; demand fair and market firm at $1,20.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour quiet at $5,75@7,25. Corn active at 83@85c. Oats quiet at 72@73c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull at 9⅞, 12⅞@12⅞c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 8.—Flour dull at $5,75@6,00. Wheat quiet; extra $1,24⅞; No 1 $1,23; amber $1,18. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 71⅞@72c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 68c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 8.—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,15; extra white Michigan $1,38. Corn firm; high mixed held at 83c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 8.—Cattle: receipts 2,023 head; total for the week 6,887 head; market moderately active, with ⅞@⅞c advance on last week's quotations; quality of offerings fairly up to last week's, with a few more medium and common cattle on the market; sales of 1,200. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 7,400 head; market slow; sales of 2,500 Ohio clipped sheep of 87, 93 and 98 lbs at $5,50, 5,62⅞@5,95. Hogs: receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 7,100; market for the week was generally dull and slow; prices of Monday—Yorkers $6,75@7,12⅞; heavy hogs $7,25@7,40; stock pigs $7,25@7,75; selected Singers averaging 180 lbs $7,50; to-day trade a trifle more active; Yorkers, common to best, $6,95@7,30; selected $7,50; heavy hogs $7,25@7,50.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market active and steady; common to good shipping $5,75@6,25; choice to extra $6.40@6,90; general sales at $6,60@6,80; through Texans $3,25@4,50; there was a full attendance of shippers; shipments 2,200 head. Hogs: receipts 7,500 head; market active and firm; poor to extra shipping $6,50@7,35; bulk of sales at $6,85@7,15; shipments 4,800 head. Sheep: receipts 600 head; market dull and heavy; poor to choice $3,25@4,50.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Hogs easier; shippers $6,00@6,50; butchers $7,20@7,35. Cattle strong; sales of good native steers at $6,50; fair do $6@6,25; medium $5,25@5,75; good through Texans $4,75@5.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Hogs steady; common $6,50@6,75; fair to medium $6,65@7; good to extra $7,15@7,40.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton quiet at 15⅞@16⅞c; futures closed weak; sales of 36,100 bales; June 15 9-16@15 19-32c; July 15 21-32c; August 15⅞@15 25-32c; September 15⅞c; October 15⅞@15 19-32c; November 15 1-16@15 3-32c; December 15 3-32@15⅞c; January 15 7-32@15⅞c; February 15⅞@15 7-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Cotton: demand fair; sales 1,700 bales; stock becoming concentrated in a few hands; quotations unchanged; receipts 211 bales; no exports; stock 54,197; unsold last evening 36,000; on shipboard 17,000.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Wool in moderate demand and prices are nominal for new; old sells as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 50@52⅞c; X 50@52⅞c; medium 52⅞@55c; coarse 46@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 46@48c; medium 52@55c; coarse 46@48c; combing washed 58@60c; combing unwashed 42⅞c; fine unwashed 33@35c; coarse and medium unwashed 38@40c; tub washed 50@55c; extra and merino pulled 43@47c; No 1 and super pulled 42@46c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Business was slow with commission houses, and the jobbing trade dragged, except in prints, which were largely distributed in all Garner's makes, at low figures. Cotton goods moved slowly, and bleached shirtings were dull and depressed. Masonville paper cambrics have been reduced by agents to 6c. Woolen goods for men's wear are in moderate request. Fancy imported dress goods sold low at auction to-day.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER EXCHANGE.—60 bbls molasses P Duff & Son; 20 do l oil Byers McCullough & Co; 100 trcs hams E H Myers & Co; 1 cask ware Weldin & Kelley; 1 do do J P Smith Son & Co; 112 bxs g ware Excelsior Flint Glass Co; 2 boxes J J Flannery; 3 boxes and 1 keg Lewis Oliver & Phillips; 1 trc 2 hhds 30 bbls broken glass Wm McCully & Co; 8 coils old rope Godfrey & Clarke; 26 bales rope Godfrey & Clark; 50 bdls rims Lewis Glessenkamp; 17 bdls s trees M McWhinney & Co; 1 keg varnish B S Stinges; 152 bags shilled corn R Dickey & Co; 3 lounges J Milliken; 5 doz chairs A Milliken & Co; 10 cane chairs R R Agent; 12 doz chairs B Rothmond; 2 doz chairs John Barnhard; 6 w stands W F Eichenlaub; 6 chair frames J S Lytle & Co; lot scrap iron Brown & Co; 40 tons pig iron Loomis & C; 11 pkgs h h goods Henry Pudder; 49 sks ear corn Capt Shuman.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Cambria Iron Wks p	3	W Clark & Co o	1
Lucy Furnace o	3	Shoenberger & Co o	2
J. Moorhead b	15	Jones & L o	4
Zug & Co o	4		
Total			37

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R., LESSEE.

Shoenberger B & Co o	7	Laughlin Bro o	6
Caughey & H m	2	Chess S. & Co m	3
Carnegie Bros m	2	Nimick & Co m	8
Brown & Co o	3	Nimick & Co m bar	3
J. Moorhead m	1		
Total			37

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

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WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. Single package, with elegant prize, post-paid, 25 cents. For other novelties send stamp. Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass. may11:46-d&s

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	in.	Change—+ or −ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cincinnati, O	9	11		−5	E	Fair.
Fort Sully, D. T.	11	2		+1	W	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	8	1		−4	S	Fair.
LaCrosse, Wis	5				SE	Lt Rain.
Leavenworth	14	3		+4	S	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	6			+6	NE	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	14	4			NE	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	10	9		−4	SE	Lt Rain.
Pittsburgh	3	3		+6	NE	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	20	2			S	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	10	11		+1	SE	Lt Rain.
Vicksburg, Miss	30	6		−1	N	Fair.
Yankton, D. T.	12	2		−4	SE	Fair.

GEO. H. ROHE, Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

ARRIVALS.

Exchange, Shuman, Cincinnati.
Mallie Ragon, Williamson, Wheeling.
Elizabeth, Irwin, Elizabeth.

DEPARTURES.

Elizabeth, Irwin, Elizabeth.
Salt Valley, Sanford, Ironton.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Wheeling—Mallie Ragon, 1 P. M.
Cincinnati—Exchange, 4 P. M.

THE stage of water last evening was three feet four inches, and rising slowly. Clear and cool, and all that could possibly be desired for out-door business.

THE Salt Valley departed for Cincinnati yesterday with a fair trip.

THE Wild Duck lightened her two barges into a third at Middleport and left it there.

THE Hornet No. 2 and Joseph A. Stone passed Wheeling en route for this port on Monday.

THE Mallie Ragon is the regular packet for Wheeling and Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at 1 P. M.

CAPT. GEO. W. NEARE has been appointed agent at Cincinnati for the New Orleans board of underwriters.

THE wreck of the Mollie Ebert will be sold at auction at the wharf to-day, by order of the underwriters.

THE crew of the Coal Valley, which boat was laid up at some point below, started down yesterday to bring her up.

MR. W. W. ACKLEY, who made several trips on the Cincinnati and Memphis packet Arlington, reached home yesterday.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL DEAN has gone to Louisville to meet the Ironsides and tow, and assist Capt. Jim McDonald in piloting her to Pittsburgh.

THE John L. Rhoads left Cincinnati for this port on Monday evening with about 400 tons of freight. The Laura Davis from St. Louis, was to have left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh yesterday.

SOME weeks ago the towboat John Dippold sunk 150,000 bushels of coal, one hundred miles above Memphis. Parties are now at work saving it, the decline of the river allowing the work to proceed favorably.

CAPTAIN, R. T. CUMMINGS, late of the Ella, is going to build a boat at Ironton, O., for the upper White River trade, to run in connection with the railroad. The dimensions of the new boat are as follows: 130 feet long, 26 feet beam, and three feet hold.

THE supply of coal at New Orleans on Tuesday (June 1) was one hundred and seventy-five boats and four barges, or nearly four million bushels. The consumption during May was thirty-one boats and two barges, or about seven hundred thousand bushels. A large stock is on hand at all yards along the river above New Orleans.

A SMALL craft called the Trader was recently purchased at Marshal's sale by W. R. Todd and Peter Flynn, at Helena, Ark., for the sum of $1,280. She is on her way to Cairo, towing a trading boat which Capt. Todd has had at Commerce for several years past. The boats are to be repaired and made ready for business next fall.

THE new iron snag-boat O. H. Wagoner, has gone to Ouachita River to clear the channel of obstructions. When the water gets too shoal for work there, it is likely she will go to the Yazoo. The boat was built at St. Louis, cost forty thousand dollars, draws eighteen inches, and is controlled by Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, of the National Engineer Corps.

THE Exchange arrived on Monday night from Cincinnati with a good freight list. She made the round trip in nine days, with a low stage of water, and did considerable way business. As will be seen by card, she is announced to take her departure again to-day. Captain Samuel Shuman is in command, and Messrs. Harbison and Dales are associated together in the office. Jas. Hamilton and Jas. Henderson are her pilots.

THE Louisville *Courier* of Monday says: The Sabbath passed off quietly on the levee yesterday. In fact, the entire river front seems to be improving morally. There is one thing sadly needed on the levee somewhere, and that is a church—a house of worship of some kind—where the poorer classes can go and hear sweet songs of praise and the gospel preached. Give them a house in which they can feel that it is the soul that is at stake, and not the clothes they wear. They want true religion, not vanity and pride.

THE building of a couple of good light draft, side-wheel steamers for the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet trade is still being agitated. A charter will be secured and our merchants and manufacturers afforded an opportunity of taking stock in the company, which will be free from any individual liability. There is no question but a couple of good boats built expressly for the trade, would be of great advantage to the business interests generally of Pittsburgh, and it is hoped that our business men will see the importance of aiding the project.

(For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.)

TO STEAMBOAT BUILDERS.

FOR SALE AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN. One pair of large STEAMBOAT ENGINES, at the Madison Foundry and Machine Works. Said Engines are entirely new, of first class design and workmanship; Cylinders 34½ inches diameter and 10 feet stroke, with Relief Receiving Valves and Balance Exhaust Valves. Also, one large fine DOCTOR ENGINE, Cylinder 12 inches bore and 28 inches stroke. Also, Wrought Iron Shafts, Cranks, Pitman Jaws and Cam Collars, Shafts suitable for 18 feet Buckets; 17 inches diameter of Main Journals. All of which will be sold at a price far below the actual cost of building. For further particulars inquire of A. B. SMITH, President First National Bank, Madison, Indiana, Or WM. MILLER, Duquesne Forge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, June 9—4 P. M.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER

EXCHANGE.

SAM SHUMAN.............Master
WM. HARBISON.............Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

The Exchange will receipt through to all principal points South and West.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, J. B. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

MALLIE RAGON.

J. W. WILLIAMSON.............Captain
H. C. CALDWELL.............Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, or FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents, Corner Wood and Water streets.

For Wheeling, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Huntington, Ironton, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville.

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THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER

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TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
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MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag. Sailing every Tuesday from Philadelphia, for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.

Rates as low as by any other first-class route.

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GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.

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Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets; Pittsburgh; No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia. No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

SUNDRIES.

100 bbls Fresh Cleveland Lime, just received;
200 bbls fresh Eastern Lime, just received;
100 bbls Calcined Plaster;
200 bbls Louisville Cement;
200 bbls No. 1 Flour Spar;
50 casks Soda Ash;
10 bbls Manganese;
10 kegs Arsenic.

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street and 159 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS

For Furnishing Stationery, Paper and Fuel to the several Departments of the State Government, and for the Distribution of School Reports and School Laws and Decisions.

In compliance with the provisions of section twelve, article three, of the Constitution, and of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three, of the Constitution, relative to contracts for supplies for the Legislature and the various departments of the State Government," approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1874, I hereby invite sealed proposals, at prices below maximum rates herein fixed, for contracts to furnish stationery, paper and fuel to the several departments of the State Government, for the year ending the first Monday of June, A. D. 1876, and for furnishing lumber and making two hundred and thirty-five boxes for shipment of county, city and borough superintendents of common schools, school reports, school laws and decisions and forms, for use of directors, teachers, &c.; also, for the folding and packing of said reports, laws, decisions, and forms, and making the boxes, and for their delivery to superintendents as aforesaid; said boxes must be made of a good quality of dry pine lumber, be planed inside and have outside of lids planed, and be of the following dimensions viz.:

No. of Boxes.	Length Inside.	Breadth Inside.	Depth Inside.
170	36 inches	16½ inches	15 inches
50	28 inches	14 inches	12 inches
15	18 inches	12 inches	12 inches

Separate proposals will be received and separate contracts awarded for furnishing the lumber and making the boxes; for folding, packing and marking; and for delivery to superintendents.

All proposals must be addressed and delivered to me on or before 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of June, A. D. 1875, at which time the proposals will be opened and the contracts awarded, and the party to whom any contract is awarded will be required, before entering on the performance of the same, to give bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the Attorney General, conditioned for the faithful performance of the obligations of the contract, and in case of his failure to do so the contract will be awarded to the next lowest responsible bidder. The entire quantity of stationery and fuel advertised for is to be delivered during the year as ordered by the proper officer, and at places designated by such officer. And all bids for furnishing stationery will be of a gross sum for all the stationery required by each Department; and the party or parties to whom the contract or contracts for furnishing stationery are awarded must furnish not only in quantity, but also in kind and quality the several articles included in the estimates for each Department.

I hereby fix the maximum prices for stationery as follows, viz.: For the Executive Department, at $275; for the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at $1,900; for the office of the Auditor General, at $1,500; for the office of the State Treasurer, at $525; for the office of the Attorney General, at $125; for the Department of Common Schools, at $550; for the Department of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, at $500; for the State Library, at $125; for the Insurance Department, at $375; for the office of the Adjutant General, at $510; for the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, at $2,500; for the Board of Public Charities, at $150.

I fix the maximum price for fuel as follows, viz.: For anthracite coal, at the rate of seven dollars per ton, and for wood, at nine dollars per cord. I also fix the maximum price for furnishing lumber and making boxes for shipment of school reports, school laws and decisions, and forms for use of directors, teachers, &c., at $550; for folding, packing and marking, at $350, and for distributing to Superintendents, at $500.

The following are the quantities of stationery and fuel required for the use of the several departments of the State Government, viz.:

STATIONERY FOR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

2 reams transcribing paper, 18 lbs. per ream.
2 reams letter paper, 10 lbs. to the ream.
2 reams foolscap paper, 14 lbs. per ream.
5 reams commercial note paper, 6 lbs. to ream.
3 reams envelope paper, 40 lbs. per ream.
3 letter copying books, 500 pages each.
1 dozen quart bottles Arnold's writing fluid.
2 dozen quart bottles extra heavy Government mucilage.
½ dozen quart bottles copying ink.
½ dozen bottles carmine ink, extra quality.
2 dozen boxes assorted rubber bands.
½ dozen steel erasing knives.
1 dozen gum erasers.
1 dozen ivory paper folders.
1 dozen bolts red tape.
4 dozen Faber's lead pencils, No. 2.
4 dozen Faber's lead pencils, No. 3.
2 dozen Faber's lead pencils, No. 4.
½ dozen Faber's red and blue pencils, No. 12.
½ dozen pen sponges and cups.
½ dozen bankers' ink stands.
½ dozen boxwood rulers.
1 dozen pen holders.
1 dozen gutta percha pen holders.
1 dozen balls heavy twine.
1 dozen balls light twine.
½ dozen ruling pens, ivory handles.
1 lb. sealing wax.
6 gross Gillott's pens (assorted).
3 gross Esterbrook falcon pens.
50 sheets blotting board, 100 lbs. to ream.
100 box envelopes, assorted sizes.
1,000 envelopes, white wove double thick.

STATIONERY FOR OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

30 reams transcribing paper, Hurlbert's first-class flat cap, 18 lbs. to the ream.
13 reams antique flat letter paper, No. 25, glazed, unruled.
5 reams foolscap paper, 14 lbs. to ream.
2 reams legal cap paper, 14 lbs. to ream.
12 reams Congress letter paper, first class, 10 lbs. to ream.
15 reams commercial note paper, first class, 6 lbs. to ream.
5 reams cover paper, tea color, 20 inches by 25 inches, 40 lbs. to ream.
7 reams manilla wrapping paper, 70 lbs. to the ream.
12 reams manilla wrapping paper, 16 lbs. to ream.
8 reams buff envelope paper, 20 inches by 25 inches, 40 lbs. to the ream.
5 reams heavy hardware wrapping paper, 40 inches by 60 inches, 200 lbs. to the ream.
3000 envelopes, No. 6, white wove double thick.
1000 extra gummed seal papers, red color, No. 28.
1000 extra gummed seal papers, blue color, No. 28.
2000 extra gummed seal papers, gold color, No. 28.
1000 extra gummed seal papers, red color, I. M., No. 26.
1000 extra gummed seal papers, blue color, I. M., No. 26.
10,000 notarial wafers of extra thickness.
10 boxes of eyelets C. C., 250 in each box.
15 boxes of eyelets, J. N., not less than 250 in each box.
2½ dozen bolts, containing 12 yards each, best quality silk ribbon, ⅝ inches in breadth, cord edge, red color, No. 2.
2½ dozen bolts, containing 12 yards each, best quality silk ribbon, ⅝ inches in breadth, cord edge, blue color, No. 2.
15 dozen bolts, containing 12 yards each, silk ribbon, ⅜ inches in breadth, red color, No. 1½.
15 dozen bolts, containing 12 yards each, silk ribbon, ⅜ inches in breadth, blue color, No. 1½.
2 dozen bolts alpaca tape, ½ inch in breadth, No. 65.
2 boxes cankers' specie wax, 1 lb. in each box.
16 pen sponges and cups.
1 dozen chamois skins, large size.
½ dozen arm rests.
2 dozen ivory paper folders with handles, 10 inches long.
1½ dozen steel erasing knives, with pencil blades.
2 dozen A. W. Faber's ink and pencil erasers.
1 dozen bottles of pounce.
1 dozen pounce boxes.
3 dozen quart bottles Arnold's writing fluid.
3 dozen two ounces bottles carmine ink, best quality.
½ dozen two ounce bottles Knapp's violet ink.
2½ dozen quart bottles extra heavy Government mucilage.
1 dozen mucilage brushes.
100 sheets blotting board, pink color, 100 lbs to ream.
5 dozen A. W. Faber's black lead pencils, No. 2.
5 dozen A. W. Faber's black lead pencils, No. 3.
2 dozen A. W. Faber's black lead pencils, No. 4.
½ dozen A. W. Faber's red and blue pencils, No. 12, metal tip.
3 dozen leads for A. W. Faber's red and blue pencils, No. 12—1½ dozen red and 1½ dozen blue.
2 dozen lead pencil sharpeners.
8 bankers' ink stands.
½ dozen boxwood rulers, 18 inches in length.
1 dozen gutta percha pen holders, mottled, 8 inches long.
1 dozen gutta percha pen holders, mottled, 7 inches long.
3 dozen balls heavy twine.
4 dozen balls light twine.
2 dozen balls wrapping yarn, Dennison' sea island cotton, large size.
½ dozen ruling pens, ivory handles.
50 gross (or boxes) steel pens, assorted.
200 box envelopes, 10¼ in. x 4¼ in. x 1 in.
200 box envelopes, 9½ in. x 4 in. x ½ in.
200 box envelopes, 9½ in. x 4 in. x 2½ in.

STATIONERY FOR OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

20 reams foolscap paper, 12 lbs.
10 reams letter paper, 12 lbs.
10 reams legal cap paper, 12 and 14 lbs.
10 reams commercial note paper, 6 lbs.
5 reams bill paper, 12 lbs.
10 reams envelope paper, 30, 35, and 40 lbs.
10 reams manilla wrapping paper, 30, 60, and 100 lbs.
½ ream blotting board, extra heavy, for letter press.
60 reams cap manilla paper, 24 lbs.
1 quire of oil paper.
4 dozen quarts mucilage.
5 dozen quarts Arnold's writing fluid.
5 dozen carmine ink.
6 dozen spools tape.
2 dozen copying ink.
60 lbs. twine, assorted.
50 gross steel pens, assorted.
2 gross pen holders, assorted.
500 quills.
5 gross Faber's lead pencils, round gilt.
1 gross red and blue pencils, Faber's, No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 dozen rulers, gum and boxwood.
2,000 paper fasteners, flathead, assorted sizes.
1 dozen steel erasers.
10 pounds gum erasers.
1 dozen copying books, 500 pages, 10x12.
1 dozen inkstands, assorted.
1 dozen demi, half bound record books, 3 and 4 quires.
5,000 envelopes, letter 6.
1 gross gum bands, assorted.
2 dozen pen sponges and cups.
1 dozen ivory paper folders, 9 inches long.
2 dozen paper weights.
2 pounds bankers' sealing wax.

STATIONERY FOR OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER.

6 reams Congress letter paper, 12 lbs. per ream.
10 reams commercial note paper, 6 lbs. per ream.
2 reams legal cap paper, Hurlburt's best, 14 lbs. per ream.
2 reams report paper, ruled, 18 lbs.
2 reams envelope paper, 40 lbs.
2 reams manilla wrapping paper, 100 lbs. per ream.
30 reams cap manilla paper.
½ ream blotting boards, 100 lbs. per ream.
½ quire oil paper.
1 dozen quarts Arnold's writing fluid.
3 bottles copying ink.
1 dozen David's carmine ink, No. 4.
1 dozen pen holders.
12 gross Gillott's steel pen's, No. 404.
4 gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 303.
8 dozen Faber's lead pencils, round gilt, Nos. 3 and 4.
½ dozen spools tape.
½ dozen red and blue pencils, Faber's No. 12.
½ dozen steel erasers.
4 copying books, 300 pages, 10x12.
500 envelopes, No. 5, white wove, double thick.
500 envelopes, No. 6, white wove, double thick.
5 gross gum bands assorted.
½ dozen paper cutters, ivory, with wood handles.
3 arm rests.
½ dozen balls light twine.
3 concave rulers, 18 inch, brass bound, best quality.
2 bankers' cases, 5x10, Russia leather.

FUEL REQUIRED FOR USE OF EXECUTIVE, STATE, TREASURY AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE 1, 1876.

70 tons of 2,240 lbs. each, anthracite coal, Wilkesbarre, No. 1.

STATIONERY FOR OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

4 quarts Arnold's writing fluid.
2 dozen lead pencils, Faber's No. 2.
6 reams transcribing paper, Hurlburt's first class flat cap, 18 lbs. to ream.
1 ream legal cap paper, 14 lbs. to ream.
½ ream buff envelope paper, 40 lbs. to ream.
1 ream wrapping paper, 60 lbs. to ream.
½ dozen rubber ink and pencil erasers.
1 dozen sheets blotting paper.
1 quart of mucilage.
2 letter books of 700 pages each.
1 dozen pen holders.
1 spool of tape.
2 boxes steel pens (1 Esterbrook & Co.'s Commercial pen, No. 81, and 1 Sieg's legal pen.)
500 white envelopes, letter size.
3 ivory paper folders.

STATIONERY FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

1 gross box document envelopes, ½ inch deep.
1 gross box document envelopes, 1 inch deep.
½ gross box document envelopes, 2 inches deep.
10 reams first class commercial cap paper.
10 reams first class commercial note paper.
6 reams first class commercial letter paper.
4 reams first class legal cap paper.
5 boxes envelopes, white, No 5½.
10 reams Government envelope paper.
10 reams manilla wrapper paper.
½ dozen large ink stands.
½ gross falcon steel pens.
1 gross pen holders.
15 quart bottles Arnold's writing fluid.
10 quart bottles Arnold's copying ink.
6 small bottles carmine ink.
15 quart bottles mucilage.
1 gross Faber's lead pencils, No. 2.
1 gross Faber's lead pencils, No. 3.
6 letter books.
3 dozen sheets blotting paper.
1 dozen spools red tape.
3 dozen twine, assorted.
3 dozen gum bands, assorted.

STATIONERY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

2 reams letter paper.
6 reams foolscap paper.
4 reams counting house paper.
2 reams legal cap paper.
2 reams commercial note paper.
10 reams manilla paper.
10 reams government envelope paper.
1 dozen Arnold's fluid, pints.
½ dozen Arnold's copying ink.
½ dozen carmine ink.
½ dozen mucilage, quarts.
1 dozen pen holders.
½ dozen steel eraser.
1 dozen boxes paper fasteners.
1 dozen plastic rubbers.
½ dozen boxes pounce.
½ dozen Faber's red and blue pencils, No. 12, metal tip.
2 dozen leads for Faber's red and blue pencils, No. 12—1 dozen red and 1 dozen blue.
6 gross steel pens (Falcon).
3 gold pens with holders.
4 inkstands.
1 copied letter book.
½ gross lead pencils, Faber's No. 3.
5 gross assorted plastic bands.
25 lbs twine.
½ dozen chamois skins.

STATIONERY FOR STATE LIBRARY.

½ ream letter paper.
1 ream commercial note paper.
1 ream legal cap paper.
1 ream foolscap paper.
2 quarts Arnold's ink.
2 quarts mucilage.
1 gross pencils, Union conic, No. 2.
2 dozen pen holders.
2 erasing knives.
½ dozen bankers' inkstands.
½ dozen boxes paper fasteners.
3 lbs. sealing wax.
1 dozen balls twine, assorted size.
1 dozen sheets blotting paper.
2 paper cutters.
1 ream envelope paper.
1,000 envelopes, letter size.
500 envelopes, official size.
2 dozen erasing gums.
1 dozen coils red tape.
2 gross gum bands.
1 quart carmine ink.
2 chamois skins.

STATIONERY FOR INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

500 gold seals, No. 26.
6 quarts mucilage.
8 quarts Arnold's writing fluid.
3 quarts copying ink.
3 bottles carmine ink.
5 spools red tape.
5 gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 404.
3 gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 303.
1 gross Gillott's steel pens, No. 351.
5 gross gum bands, assorted sizes.
4 reams legal cap paper.
2 reams foolscap paper.
2 reams full sheet letter paper.
4 reams commercial note paper.
6 reams manilla wrapping paper (heavy).
2 reams envelope wrapping paper.
6 dozen Faber's lead pencils, No. 3.
3 dozen Faber's lead pencils, No. 2.
2 dozen pen holders, assorted.
4 dozen balls hemp twine.
3 dozen blotting boards.
1 dozen oiled paper.
1,000 legal envelopes, white.
2,000 letter envelopes, white, No. 6.
4 Japanese letter copying books, 500 pages each.

FUEL FOR USE OF INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

10 tons of 2,240 lbs each, anthracite coal, Wilkesbarre, stove size.

STATIONERY FOR OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

12 reams manilla cap paper, 2 lbs.
4 reams counting house cap paper, 12 lbs.
12 reams foolscap paper, 12 lbs.
6 reams letter paper, 12 lbs.
4 reams note paper, heavy.
6 reams legal cap paper, 14 lbs.
3 reams envelope paper, 40 lbs.
1 ream heavy wrapping paper, 60 lbs.
4 boxes envelopes, No. 5, Government, double thick.
12 quarts Arnold's writing fluid.
6 quarts Arnold's copying ink.
8 quarts mucilage.
12 four ounce bottles carmine ink.
12 spools red tape.
2 gross black lead pencils, Faber's No. 2.
1 dozen Faber's No. 12 metal pencil tips.
2 dozen boxes red and blue pencil points, Faber No. 12.
10 gross gum bands, assorted.
2 dozen gum erasers, Faber's large size.
3 packet post letter books, 1,000 pages each.
5 dozen blotting boards, 80 lbs.
12 gross steel pens, assorted.
1-2 gross pen holders.
6 bankers' inkstands.
4 lbs. fine twine.
6 boxes M'Gill's paper fasteners.
3 boxes eyelets, J. N.
1-2 dozen steel erasers.
1-2 dozen scale rulers, 2 feet.
1-2 dozen Pen racks.

FUEL FOR USE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AND STATE ARSENAL.

40 tons, of 2,240 pounds each, Wilkesbarre stove coal (anthracite.)
2 cords hickory wood (cut.)

STATIONERY FOR OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

14 reams letter paper, 12 lbs.
15 reams note paper, 6 lbs.
10 reams legal cap paper best quality, 14 lbs.
10 reams foolscap paper, 12 lbs.
10 reams transcribing paper, Hurlbut's first class flat cap, 18 lbs.
10 reams envelope paper, 20x25, 40 lbs.
5 reams manilla paper, 16 lbs.
10 reams manilla paper, 40 lbs.
10 reams manilla paper, 70 lbs.
10 reams manilla paper, 100 lbs.
3 reams manilla paper, 200 lbs.
1 quire oil paper.
6 dozen quart bottles Arnold's writing fluid.
2 dozen quart bottles Arnold's copying ink.
4 dozen bottles carmine ink (extra), glass stopper.
2 dozen bottles Japan ink for drafting.
4 dozen bottles ink, assorted colors, for drafting.
60 gross steel pens (assorted).
1 dozen ruling pens, ivory handles (good quality), 5 inches.
5 gross A. W. Faber's round gilt lead pencils (assorted).
1½ dozen Siberian H H H H H H lead pencils.
3 dozen Gusknecht's red and blue pencils.
1½ dozen A. W. Faber's red and blue pencils, No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 dozen boxes leads for A. W. Faber's red and blue pencils, No. 12—1½ dozen red and 1½ dozen blue.
1½ dozen Morgan's mucilage stands (large size).
5 dozen quart bottles mucilage, extra heavy Government.
6 dozen spools red tape.
12 dozen bolts alpaca tape.
5 dozen (E. Faber, N. Y.,) pen holders.
2 gross pen holders, assorted.
15 gross assorted rubber bands.
100 sheets blotting board, 100 lbs.
5 dozen India rubber erasers (2 sizes.)
3 dozen ink and pencil erasers, Faber's (large.)
2 dozen steel erasers, with pencil blades.
2 dozen ivory paper folders, with handles 10 inches long.
1½ dozen pounce boxes.
1½ dozen bottles of pounce.
3 lbs. bankers' sealing wax.
15 boxes eyelets, J. N.
10 boxes eyelets, C. Z.
1 eyelet machine.
3,000 M'Gill's paper fasteners, round heads, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, assorted.
3,000 plain white envelopes, No. 6½, white wove double thick.
1 dozen ¼ boxes half hard crayon, 25 colors.
1½ dozen bankers' inkstands and racks.
½ dozen bankers' shears, 8 inch blade.
1½ dozen apple, pear or boxwood rulers, 18 inches long.
2 rulers, apple, pear or boxwood, 24 inches long.
½ dozen D. W. Clegg's combination rulers—three 1 foot and three 1½ feet.
½ dozen rulers, (pear and apple wood) one foot long, 1½ inches wide, 3-32 of an inch thick, with square edges.
1 roll muslin backed continuous drawing paper, extra white, 30 yards 6-4 wide.
1 roll muslin backed continuous drawing paper, extra white, 30 yards 4-4 wide.
2 rolls tracing or vellum cloth, 24 yards, 2-4 wide, one side glazed.
2 rolls transparent linen tracing paper, 20 yards, 4-4 wide.
8 dozen boxes paper wafers for seals, No 14, gilt.
6 dozen boxes paper wafers for seals, No. 23, red.
1 dozen sheets emery paper (fine.)
100 lbs twine, assorted sizes.
1 dozen Mann's (copying) letter books, 500 pages, 10x12.
2 dozen paper weights (Japanned iron.)
2 dozen Stevens' envelope opener and paper cutter.
1½ dozen sponge cups and sponges.
1½ dozen board clips (letter size.)
1½ dozen chamois skins.
½ dozen arm rests, mahogany shouldered.
1½ dozen office baskets.
½ dozen record books (4 qr.), crown size, half bound, paged.
¼ dozen 8 vo. miniature account books, full bound.
1 dozen demi 8 vo full sheet memoranda, 60 pages.
½ dozen crayon holders.
1½ dozen sponge rubbers
½ dozen German silver dividers (6 inches long).
2 W. J. Young's improved parallel rulers (German silver).
½ dozen triangular boxwood scales, inches divided into 10th, 20th, 30th, &c., one foot long.
1½ dozen Chamberlain's box envelopes, 1½x4x9.
1½ dozen Chamberlain's box envelopes, 2x4½x10
Windsor & Newton's colors (gamboge, Indian yellow, Prussian blue, Cobalt blue, carmine, red, neutral, sepiae, burnt sienna and emerald green) two cakes of each.
2 dozen sable pencils, assorted.
2 dozen thumb tacks.
½ ream 19 by 30, No. 56, Crane & Co.'s artificial parchment.
½ ream, 22 by 28, No. 24, Crane & Co.'s premium bank note.

FUEL FOR USE OF OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

80 tons of 2,240 lbs. each, anthracite coal, Wilkesbarre, broken.
2 cords of pine kindling wood.

STATIONERY FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

3 reams record cap paper, 8½x14, close ruled.
1 ream legal cap paper.
1 ream note paper, ½ unruled.
½ thousand double thick envelopes.
½ thousand canary envelopes.
1½ reams P O paper.
1½ reams manilla paper, 80 lb.
4 quarts Arnold's fluid.
3 gross Falcon pens.
1 gross Gillot's pens, No. 303.
2 dozen blotting pads.
6 dozen Faber's pencils, No. 3.
4 erasing knives.
6 pints mucilage, best.
2 spools red tape.
1 dozen balls of twine.
1 dozen balls of red twine.
4 A W. Faber's ink and pencil erasers.
3 gross gum bands, ¼ inch.
½ gross gum bands, ½ inch.
1 box gum bands O.
6 Sisson's letter binders, No. 1.
6 bottles, No. 4, Hoover's carmine ink.
1 dozen E. Faber's pen holders.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg, Pa. June 7, 1875.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

O'Hara Boiler Works

N. SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers,

OIL TANKS,

Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,

PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensors, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges, Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

PENN AVENUE

Boiler Works.

JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS, SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

No. 61 Penn Avenue.

CAR WORKS.

J. R. WILSON, Prest. and Treas. GEO. W. BITNER, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH CAR WORKS,

Manufacturers of

RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS,

Box, Stock, Flat, Coal and Coke Cars, Mine Wagons, Pit Cars and Larries. Special attention paid to fitting of Wheels and Axles, and Repairing of Cars. Rigging up Inclined Planes, Hoists for Vertical Shafts, etc., in short, complete outfits for Coal and Coke Works made to order. Flooring of hard and soft Wood for Machine Shops, Manufactories, Stables, etc., worked from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in thickness—the only place in Pittsburgh where heavy flooring is made.

OFFICE:

409 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Works—TORRENS STATION, P. R. R. jy21:e87

W. COLDER, Pres. JOHN MURPHY, Agent. W. T. HILDRUP, Sup't.

HARRISBURG

Car Manufacturing Company,

Harrisburg, Pa.

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Passenger, Mail, Baggage, Gondola, Box, Flat, Gravel, Ore,

MINE AND HAND CARS,

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Kitchen Range Boiler,

EVERY BOILER TIGHT AND TESTED AT 130 POUNDS PRESSURE.

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Wrought Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

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Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

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DR. WHITTIER'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., an establishment having an Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary disease, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments causes and consequences. Price, 50 cents. Address as above, or call. d&8

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For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted. je17

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A VICtim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. — FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. ja4:121-d&8

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, May 23d, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11 35 a. m., Philadelphia 3:35 p. m.; New York 6:45 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6 20 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:17 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:10 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 3 05 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:21 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:20 a. m., Philadelphia 6:45 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:06, 6:46, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 12:51 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 5:01 and 9:06 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 7:11 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time.

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:21 a. m
Fast Line daily except Monday	1:41 a. m
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday	6:56 a. m
Cincinnati Express daily	7:11 a. m
Pacific Express daily	1:44 p. m
Way Passenger daily	6:... p. m

Wall's Accommodation 7:36, 8:21, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 6:36 a. m. 7:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 6:11 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 p. m.

Johnstown Accommodation 10:21 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:06 a. m.

Connellsville Accom. daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler....6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler....2:26 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM. 9:24 a. m. and 5:01 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM. 11:31 a. m. 6:16, 8:41 and 11:21 p. m. On Sunday, 12:51 and 9:21 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER 3:21 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot, city time.

Express connecting from Butler.......10:11 a. m.
Mail Train connecting from Butler.......5:51 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation, 8:06 a. m. and 2:36 p. m.
Springdale Accom. 5:51 a. m. 3:46, 7:11 and 11:16 p. m. On Sunday 9:51 a. m. and 7:01 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, (Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore "Short Line.")

Change of Time—Summer Arrangement.

On and after SUNDAY, June 6th 1875, trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:25am	McKeesport Ac	6:45am
Through Mail	8:25am	McKeesport Ac.	7:3[illegible]am
McKeesport Ac	9:35am	W. Newton Ac.	8:15am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Uniontown Ac.	9:45am
Uniontown Ac.	3:45pm	Express	11:45am
McKeesport Ac	4:20pm	McKeesport Ac	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac	5:15pm	Uniontown Ac.	5:4[illegible]pm
McKeesport Ac	6:15pm	McKeesport Ac	6:1[illegible]pm
Through Ex.	7:15pm	McKeesport Ac	7:4[illegible]pm
McKeesport Owl Train	11:15pm	Through Mail	8:00pm
M'Keesp'tChT	12:45pm	McKeesp'tChT	10:00am

Mail and Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Express train daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East. General Ticket Office, 55 Fifth avenue.

SAMUEL C. HOUGH, General Pass. Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, Pittsburgh, stopping at Second avenue, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monongahela Ac	11:00am	Pittsburgh Ac	4:51am
Express	3:40pm	Express	10:53am

Additional trains to and from 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:10am	Homestead Ac.	7:00am
Mixed Way	6:45am	Mixed Way	5:20pm
Homestead Ac.	6:15pm	Through Mail	6:05pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8.00 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.

Extra train leaves South Side on Saturday at 1:30 o'clock P. M., running to Homestead and return.

Packets to and from Brownsville make close connection with all fast trains to and from Pittsburgh, as follows: Leave Brownsville daily (except Sunday) at 5:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m., connecting with trains reaching Pittsburgh (Union Depot) at 10:53 a. m. and South Side at 6:05 p. m.

Returning train leaves Pittsburgh (South Side) at 6:10 and Union Depot 11:00 a. m. and 3:40 p. m., connecting with Packets reaching Brownsville at 11:45 a. m., 5:30 and 9:30 p. m.

Purchase through tickets.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 60 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. BYERS, General Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, May 23 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:15am	McDonald's Ac	6:47am
Pacific Express	7:42am	Cincinnati Ex.	6:57am
Columbus Mail	7:57am	Washington Ac.	8:32am
Washington Ac.	8:52am	Steubenville Ac.	9:37am
McDonald's Ac	10:57am	McDonald's Ac	2:02pm
Pittsburgh Ex.	2:12pm	Washington Ac.	4:12pm
Steubenville Ac.	3:42pm	Columbus Mail.	5:32pm
Washington Ac.	5:12pm	Fast Line	7:12pm
McDonald's Ac.	6:22pm	Southern Ex.	10:12pm
McDonald's Ac	10:37pm	Sunday Church	10:05am
Sunday Church	12:47pm		

Fast Line and Pacific Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. M. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 23d, 1875, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12am	Atlantic Ex.	2:22am
Erie & Ash. Ex.	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	7:42am	Chicago Ex.	12:27pm
Chicago Ex.	8:12am	Erie & Ash. Ex.	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:32pm	Cleveland Ex.	2:52pm
Pacific Ex.	2:12pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	6:57pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:02pm
Erie & War. Ex.	4:37pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:37am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:12am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	7:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	9:27am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War Ac	9:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	4:12pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:27pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, May 24 1875 trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
1st S. Works Ac	6:55am	Night Express	6:07am
Buffalo Ex.	8:05am	Parnassus Ac	6:45am
2d S Works Ac	10:30am	1st S. Works Ac	8:00am
Titusville Ex.	2:10pm	2d S. Works Ac	10:00am
Reynoldsville Ac	3:20pm	Reynoldsville Ac	11:05am
Hulton Ac	4:55pm	3d S. Works Ac	1:55pm
3d S. Works Ac	6:00pm	Titusville Ex	5:50pm
Night Ex.	8:10pm	Hulton Ac	7:20pm
Parnassus Ac.	11:00pm	Buffalo Ex.	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making direct connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express, north and south, and Titusville Express north, connect at Red Bank with trains on Sligo Branch for Sligo and Clarion county.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

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ANDERSON & WOODS,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, $1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once.

HOME NEWS.

Attempted Outrage.

Yesterday afternoon a man whose name could not be learned, attempted to outrage a little girl near the Bedford avenue water basin above the Union depot. As soon as the alarm was given, the police started in pursuit of the guilty party, but lost track of him and he made his escape.

Free Methodist Grove Meeting.

The grove meeting at Braddock's Fields passed off pleasantly and all things considered was a success. The rain interfered with the services on Sabbath, yet four services were held, one in the grove and the others in a hall and large and attentive congregations heard the word gladly. They will hold a grove meeting, beginning Friday, at Smith's Mills, Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad. E. P. Hart and other able ministers will be present.

Allegheny Finances.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. N. H. Voegtly presiding. The bondsmen of A. Bailie, the absconding collector of delinquent taxes in the First ward, were exonerated from the payment of $527.50 taxes which were on Bailie's books. The Committee decided to report adversely to the adoption of the resolution authorizing the issuing of $25,000 worth of sewer bonds. The taxes of several parties residing in the flooded or burned districts were exonerated, and it was agreed to allow no further exonerations in these districts.

Death From Drowning.

The body of Owen McCauly was taken from the Allegheny river between First and Second streets, near the Point, yesterday morning in a decomposed condition, after which it was removed to William's Undertaking rooms on Fifth avenue. An inquest was held on the remains which resulted in a verdict of death from drowning. The deceased was a married man, fifty years of age, lived on Fifth avenue opposite the engine house in the Eleventh ward and leaves a wife but no children. He was seen alive on last Saturday evening, since which time no one has been able to account for his whereabouts until he was found yesterday.

The Refiners' Association.

The Refiners of Pittsburgh District, having now all joined the Central Association of New York, they have reorganized their local Refiners' Association, and met yesterday at the office of the Standard Oil Company, Dalzell's building, for the election of officers. The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: R. S. Waring, President; William Frew and Captain J. T. Stockdale, Vice Presidents; E. L. Goodwin, Secretary and Treasurer; W. P. Logan, Dr. Herold Hertz, H. Holdship, J. A. McKee, B. W. Flack, Executive Committee. Mr. John P. Logan was chosen to represent Pittsburgh in the Executive Committee of the Central Association of New York.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A Man Falls in a Machine Shop Breaking Several Bones.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Daniel Anderson, while working in Mill's Machine Shop, at the "Point," fell and broke his jaw, one of his arms and several of his ribs. After the accident he was removed to his home in Allegheny, when medical aid was summoned. The unfortunate man was sixty years of age.

THE DUQUESNE GRAYS.

They Go to Chautauqua Lake.

Last Saturday the Regimental Board of Control of the Duquesne Grays decided to go to camp on the nineteenth day of next month. A letter was received from Col. John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, who tendered the Grays the use of a special train to convey them to Chauquatua Lake, where they expect to camp out. The offer of Mr. Scott was accepted, and the boys have decided to make their arrangements accordingly.

PITTSBURGH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

Yesterday the regular annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association was commenced in the First Baptist Church at Irwin Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. The Association is composed of representatives from the regular Baptist Churches in Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. This annual meeting is being held in the church of which Rev. R. C. Morgan is pastor.

There were delegates present from all the churches in the district, except one, and application was made for the admission of two new churches, one at Leechburg, Armstrong county, and one at Castle Shannon, and an ardent devotional feeling prevailed throughout the meeting.

The opening service consisted of the usual religious exercises and a sermon from the Rev. J. S. Huston, of this city, who preached a very effective discourse from the text, "For we are laborers together with God."

The association was then called to order by the Moderator of last year's meeting, Rev. W. H. McKinney, of Mount Washington, and after arranging the order of exercises, an adjournment was had until two o'clock P. M.

At the afternoon session, the letters from the various churches in the association were read, giving an account of the present condition. The most of them showed a prosperous and encouraging condition, while a few, only, were at a standstill. The membership has increased from 3,700 last year to 4,000.

An election of officers was then had for the ensuing year, when Dr. R. W. Pearson, of the Fourth Avenue Church, was chosen Moderator, by a vote of 30 to 17, scattering. Rev. O. P. Hargrave was re-elected Clerk, and F. J. Rebbeck, of Allegheny City, was re-elected Assistant Clerk and Treasurer.

In the evening the annual Sunday School Convention and Childrens' Meeting was held, which was very largely attended, and the exercises were of a very interesting character.

To-day the Association will take up the active business before it, and will probably adjourn finally this evening.

THE NORMAL CLASS.

The Fifth Session—How to Teach a Lesson Discussed.

The fifth session of the Sunday School Teacher's Normal Class was held in the Smithfield street M. E. Church last evening, President Mr. Thomas Bakewell in the Chair, Mr. Sidney Omohundro, Secretary. After the preliminary business had been disposed of the topic for the evening "How to teach a lesson," was taken up, W. B. Horner, by appointment, acting as Conductor. The exercises consisted first of reading a Scripture lesson of a conversation between the Saviour and two disciples on the road to Emmaus. The points of excellence in this "model lesson" were then reviewed briefly by Mr. W. J. Jackson. Mr. Omohundro followed in a review of the salient features of the chapter on Teaching, given in Helpful Hints. The class then proceeded to the direct discussion of the question. The three points, gaining Attention, Manner of the teacher, and Analysis were developed, and practical examples given of how to obtain attention. There was also urged the importance of an animated manner in teaching, of necessity for a fixed plan for each lesson before going into the class, of teaching with a definite aim in view in each lesson, of the art of questioning, the folly of questioning at haphazard; the importance of questioning so that each line of thought would dovetail into what followed; and of always in question, illustration or story—keeping the end in view—the salvation of the scholar. These and many kindred points were freely discussed by the teachers, Messrs. Bakewell, Jackson, Omohundro, Hay, Morehead, Richardson and the Misses Hunnings, DeKnight, Johns, Marshall and others taking part. The discussion developed practical thought from those who had tried the plans they suggested, and the lesson was therefore rendered pleasant to practical workers. The meeting adjourned about nine o'clock. The next session will be conducted by Mr. S. W. Hay.

With your ice cream eat the Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. These goods are sold by many of the grocers, and at 91 and 93 Liberty street, at prices which are not extravagant.

ANTI-SECRET.

Arraignment of the Oath-Bound Orders.

Last Night's Session of the Anti-Secret Society Convention—A Number of Speeches—The Programme for To-day.

The opening session last night, in Library Hall, of the National Christian Anti-Secret Society Convention was very well attended. Nearly all the seats on the first floor were occupied and some listened to the addresses from the balcony. It was a noticeable fact, too, that quite a number of gentlemen present were Knights Templar, who took a prominent part in the recent display in this city, and among them our reporter noticed Sir Knights D. W. C. Carroll, C. W. Batchelor, W. N. Riddle, Horne, Scott Ward and others. The closest attention was paid by all present to the exercises. The meeting was called to order by Rev. B. F. Roberts, and was opened with a song by Prof. Geo. W. Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., following which Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Allegheny, delivered a prayer.

OPENING ADDRESS.

The first speech of the evening was made by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., editor of the *Presbyterian Banner*, who stated that the meeting he was addressing was in marked contrast to the one held in the same place not long since by a by-order of nobility. What they do, however, is done behind closed doors and we know nothing about them. What they show in public is only the insignia of their work. It was in all the panoply of their gorgeous Knighthood that they appeared among us lately, and our city was made to look as if highly honored by their presence. Flags fluttered from windows, placards were on doors, bunting was stretched from side to side of many of our streets and all manner of adulatory inscriptions, even up to the classical and religious, were prominently displayed. The speaker was particularly struck with the religious mottoes one of which, "In God is my Trust," he noted was not in English but in good old Latin. A strange declaration, said he, for men who could engage in or in any way countenance some of the impious profanities in which they engaged. Another motto was *In Hoc Signo Vinces*, a sentence which Constantine is said to have seen written in the heavens on the eve of one of his battles. It was the Christianity implied by these mottoes that led me to reflection. How did they come to put such a motto on their signs? What was there in the exhibition, not only in the infamous profanation of religious rights but in the banqueting and revelry with which they clothed it? What did all the pomp and pageantry mean? There is more guile than idle frolic in all such appeals as these. This child's play is one of their most luring attractions, and I have no doubt but that thousands of young men are annually allured to their ranks knowing not what they do. There must be more public enlightment not only as to the false pretenses but the false morality of such parades and displays. It must be shown that what they claim as benevolence is only the most potent form of selfishness. That these societies are banded conspiracies (applause). It should be put before the mind of the people that the obligation which these secret societies demand from those who join them cannot be clearly or conscientiously taken by any man. Such oaths are essentially immoral and necessarily evil in their tendencies. The world is in darkness on this subject, and the church even is asleep. Believing, friends, that your work here will be for the good of society and the glory of God, and recognizing the high moral tone of this meeting, I bid you a hearty welcome.

EMANCIPATING WHITE MEN.

Rev. B. F. Roberts, who is a vigorous and forcible speaker, followed Mr. Kerr, and spoke for about half an hour. He said that many who were present at the meeting were original anti-slavery men, and having succeeded in freeing the colored man from bondage, they were now endeavoring to perform a similar office for the white man, and free him from the servitude of oath-bound secret societies. The speaker said they had no hostility to Masons or Odd Fellows as individuals, but to their institutions. The necessity for this convention is shown by the large number of secret societies which have grown up all over the land, and the most powerful of which is the Masonic Order. This organization was originally nothing but a trade's union of stone masons, but about one hundred and fifty years ago it was turned into a speculative organization. We are doing all we can to enlighten the people regarding secret societies, and to abolish and destroy all such institutions, for they interfere largely with the personal feelings of men and with their pursuit of happiness. God has ordained man to work, but these oath-bound organizations step between man and his God-given right, and say he shall not labor only under certain conditions and restrictions. It is only a few days since that a number of men were killed by these secret societies because they persisted in working untrammeled by them. I do not fear contradiction when I assert that men would not stand from the law of the land what they do from these secret orders. What do you suppose would be the result if the law attempted to impose the restraints regarding labor which these orders do? The answer will readily recur to every mind. These societies have brought about an artificial state of things which paralyzes industry, disorganizes the law of supply and demand and very seriously interferes with the business of the country. The New York *Times* recently stated that the laboring men in that city did not average more than one hundred and twenty days in a year. This is one of the evil results of the trades unions to which many of them belong. Inasmuch as man is ordained to labor and physically fitted for it, I claim that it would be better for him to work three hundred days in a year at fifty cents a day than one hundred and twenty days at $2.25 a day. Another decidedly objectionable feature of some of these societies is that they are treasonable, and assume functions which rightfully belong to the civil authority of the country. They enact laws and impose penalties which the members feel bound to obey; laws which interfere with the administration of justice. Justice is not administered because of these societies, and as an instance I will relate an incident. Not long since I discovered that I was losing letters and money from the postoffice. I informed the Post-office Department at Washington of the facts of the case and they sent on a detective to work up the affair. He soon detected the thief, in fact caught him in the very act of stealing. The man was tried, convicted and sentenced, not to the penitentiary or the jail, but to one year in the County Workhouse. After several months imprisonment he was pardoned by the President. He now fills a position in the Detroit Custom House, and I understood that before he was convicted of stealing from me he had been found guilty two or three times of petty larceny. He was a Mason and it was through their influence that he was liberated. The Masonic order in this country claim a membership of five hundred thousand. They are all armed and engage in military drill. What does it mean? The drill is not for Governmental purposes. What then is it for? Your papers boasted of it on the occasion of the recent display in this city, and so did the journals of New York city on a later occasion. I say there is danger in that. Suppose one of our great railroad Presidents should be King Puissant of the Sir Knights and should desire to overthrow our existing form of government and establish a monarchy, with himself at the head of it. What is there to prevent him, with his vast net work of railways and half a million of armed men at his back? I say there is something treasonable in it. Rome lost her liberty by a far less body of men. The speaker talked further of what he deemed the vast importance of overthrowing secret orders and of the good that would thereby be done to society and to Christianity.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Robert's remarks, Rev. T. Hart, of Ohio, and Rev. J. Speer, of Pennsylvania, were appointed a Committee on Enrollment, to take the names of delegates. Rev. A. M. Milligan, of Allegheny, Rev. Post, of New York, and Rev. Cogswell, of Mansfield, Ohio, were also appointed as a Committee on Business.

The Secretary announced the programme for this morning's session as follows: At 8½ o'clock, devotional exercises. At 9 o'clock, reports of committees will be presented and the annual reports of the Treasurer, General Agent and Corresponding Secretary read. At ten o'clock Rev. M. Wright, editor of the *Religious Telescope*, of Dayton, O., will deliver an address, and the remainder of the forenoon session will be taken up in a general discussion. The Secretary also stated that as the Germans take a warm interest in the convention arrangements had been made for a speech in the German language, which will be delivered this evening by Rev. Mr. Meiser, of Youngstown, O. Prof. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, Illinois, will also make an address to-night.

WHO THE MASONS ARE.

The next speaker was Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, of Allegheny. His remarks were of a more argumentative nature than those of the other speakers and toward the close of his address he grew quite eloquent and was warmly applauded. He said he was present to show which side he was on, for he could not endure to see honest and faithful men grappling with a powerful social evil without giving them his help. Who are, asked he, the persons connected with these secret associations. They are our friends with whom we mingle in daily life, and relatives with whom we are connected by the closest and most loving ties. They are to be spoken of with respect and kindness. Our war is not with men, not with individuals, but against principles. I will confine my remarks to Masonry, the oldest, most powerful and dangerous of all the secret organizations. We are opposed to it because of the wicked and unholy character of the obligations which those who associate themselves with it are obliged to take. John Quincy Adams once said that no decent butcher would cut up a hog in the way these oaths provide for the killing of a man for a violation of his Masonic obligation. The State and Church alone have power to impose oaths, and when these societies administer them they usurp functions which do not belong to them, and are guilty of impiety. Masonry is nothing but a system of imposture from beginning to end, and as stated by the gentleman who preceded me, it is only a little more than one hundred and fifty years old. It comprises certain rites and ceremonies which have been introduced into it and which have come down from antiquity; which are as old as the oldest Paganism. The house in which we are is new, but the materials of which it is built are as old as the world. So it is with Masonry. It is a new institution constructed with old materials. It is neither ancient nor old as generally understood. It is a gross mingling of sacred and profane things, of Pagan worship and Christian religion. Some of the Masonic ceremonies are taken from the vilest rites of heathen worship, and imposed upon the human mind as something of value and importance. Why is it that so many of our young men enter the Masonic order? Is there one here to-night who is a Mason who will truthfully answer the question? Is it not for the purpose of advancing their social, political, or business success? The very object they desire to accomplish is frequently defeated by the very measure they use; and I say that a young man who endeavors by the aid of his own force and intellect and determination alone, to obtain these ends, is much more certain to secure them in that way than through the medium of Masonry, which is thoroughly selfish and unworthy our support. But my strongest opposition to Masonry is because of its rivalry with religion. It steps in before the church, and is a delusion and a snare to all who engage in it. Free, open, and candid discussion will overthrow it, or else cause it to shrivel into insignificance.

The meeting was finished with a couple of songs by Professor Clark, both of which were highly appreciated by the audience.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

James Espy, of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

George Niekel, bankrupt, Fayette county. The hearing on the motion for the sale of real estate further continued.

D. C. Oyster, assignee of the Toby Creek Coal and Oil Company vs. Abel Gresh et al. An argument was had upon a bill in equity to set aside a sale made by Wm. H. Bachman, a trustee, under a mortgage given by said company, by which the real estate of said company was heretofore sold. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

B. M. Laughlin vs. the steamer "Juniata;" in admiralty. Ramsey and Renton allowed to intervene for their claims.

Thos. J. Armstrong and David G. Owens, co-partners, of Altoona, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Brotherline.

In the case of Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, Allegheny county, Henry C. Jones, one of the bankrupts, petitioned for his discharge, and the usual order was made for final examination before Register Shafer on the 28th inst.

In the matter of Andrew C. Taggart, bankrupt, Allegheny city, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate subject to certain mortgage liens and free and discharged of all liens.

United States Circuit Court.

(*Before Judge McKennan.*)

In the case of Lawrence vs. Patterson et al., an action for infringement of a patent on a machine for cutting oil well casing, an argument took place on the same, Messrs. Bakewell and Kerr appearing for the plaintiffs, and James C. Boyce, Esq., *contra.*

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. S. O. Gotham, a rule to show cause was granted, why an attachment for contempt should not issue against the defendant for violation of the injunction of the Court.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

In the case of Peter Voelker vs. William S. Pixley, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff for $86.60. The verdict was set aside by order of the Court.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Paul to Thomas A. Scott, H. A. Collier, Esq., was appointed auditor.

Mary J. Stokes vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company; an action to recover a quarterly payment on an agreement given by the company to the plaintiff on account of the death of her husband, who was killed while in the employ of said company. Verdict for the plaintiff for $43.88. In this case it appears that the plaintiff's husband being killed while working on the railroad, the defendant company compromised the matter with her by agreeing to pay her $160 per year, to be paid in quarterly payments, in advance. This action was brought to compel the payment of one of these quarterly installments.

Barney Grey vs. Charles Aul, remaining partner of Aul & Meyer; action to recover money loaned to defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $25.

First National Bank of Memphis vs. Wm. C. Dean; action on a promissory note, the defendant being an endorser. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,252 33.

The case of W. D. Moore, Esq., vs. James P. Barr et al. proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Post*, an action to recover damages for alleged libel, is on trial.

Henry Adams vs. John Mardath; *sci fa* on a mechanics lien. Verdict for plaintiffs for $184.59. A motion was made for a new trial on the part of the defendants and reason, filed therefor.

In the case of Wm. H. Nantker & Sons vs. J. M. Faas, an action on a book account the jury found for the plaintiff for $413.13.

The case of M. Graven vs. the City of Pittsburgh, an action to recover damages for the opening of Pike street, is on trial.

In the divorce case of Johanna R. Deitrich vs. Jacob Deitrich, a final decree was made.

Trial List for To-day.

Carothers vs. Brown et al.
Smith vs. Bollman.
Long vs. McKee et al.
Same vs. Same.
Fox vs. Barton.
Ward, assignee, vs. Patton, Jr.
Bennett vs. Dollar Savings Bank.
McManemy vs. Morrison.
Hageman vs. Hahn.
Nesbit vs. Deloe.
Mitchell vs. Kepler et al.
Mellon vs. First National Bank.
Cannon vs. Penn avenue B. & L. Homestead Asso.
Abrams trustee vs. Nesenthaler.
Schick vs. German Savings Bank.
Giles admx., vs. Cunningham admx. et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

In the case of John E. Ridall vs. G. Jeickle, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiffs for six cents damages.

Alice Ebert vs. Edward Shore, an action to recover damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. On trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James O'Conner and Max Stern to B. Pflaum, E. Weiler and Herman Jonas were appointed appraisers.

The case of J. K. Moorhead et al. vs. the city of Allegheny et al., reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge White.

Trial List for To-day.

Wilson et al. vs. Reis et al.
Hawthorn, for use, vs. Jones.
Wilstein vs. the city of Pittsburgh.
Graw vs. Pusch.
Foster et al. vs. The Nation Trust Company.
Hughes vs. Chicago & Pittsburgh Mining Co.
City of Pittsburgh vs Gill's heirs.
Moore et al. vs. Swentzel.
Same vs. the Taldie Carriage M'f'g Co.
Goettman et al. vs. Browden.
Same vs. same.
Cochins vs. Hinds.
Richardson vs. Freeberger et al.
Pollock vs. Matthews et al.
Wolf vs. Briggs et al.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Stowe.*)

The case of James McQuiston, indicted for perjury on oath of Abraham Reese, occupied the attention of this Court during most of the day and is still on trial.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Joseph R. Rigley, indicted for assault and battery, on payment of the costs by the prosecutor.

The action against Gottlieb Titus, indicted for illegal liquor selling, was quashed.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John F. Walters, indicted for maintaining a nuisance.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Nicholas Hammon et al.,	Geo. Linkner,
H. A. Zerdam et al.,	John Green,
Jane Kennedy,	John Pursell et al.
Chas. Cupps et al.,	Dennis Donovan,
Neil McGurgan,	James Smith,
Joseph Watson,	James Meldrum,
Felix Bruder,	H. P. Asbury et al.,
A. J. Baird,	John Pleis et al.,
Cornelius Buckley,	James McFetridge,
	Daniel Bergan,
	John Burns.

COURT BREVITIES.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Emma F. Herron vs. the City of Pittsburgh et al., asking the Court to restrain the respondents from opening and constructing Camp and Adelaide streets through a lot owned by the complainant in the Thirteenth ward, city. She claims that if the work is allowed to be completed, it will damage her property to the amount of $1,000.

MOORE VS. BARR ET AL.

An interesting case is on trial before Judge Sterrett, in which W. D. Moore seeks to recover $20,000 damages for alleged libel from the proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Post*. The alleged libelous article appeared in the editorial columns of the paper in question, on the 16th day of February, 1874, in which Mr. Moore is charged with being bought out by the "City Ring" and others, on account of his having published a card denouncing John A. Elder, Esq., who was the Democratic candidate for City Treasurer at that time. The plaintiff is represented by Col. Bayne and Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., and the defense by Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell and Gibson. The case was opened yesterday by Col. Bayne, who read the article complained of, after which witnesses were called to show the circulation of the *Post*. The object in this was to make it appear that the paper was largely read in this city and in various parts of the State. A long list of witnesses are to be examined, and the case promises to occupy the attention of the Court for some time.

Strawberry Festival.

The ladies of the Mite Society, Evangelical church, Fulton street, will hold a Strawberry Festival in their church on Thursday evening, June 10th, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the benefit of the church. An elegant and varied repast will be served by the ladies, to which all are invited. Fifteen cents will admit to all parts of the house.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOT.

Continuation of the Testimony—Some Interesting Developments.

In continuation of the testimony in the Buena Vista riot case, we give below some interesting evidence in the case. The testimony as given below is unusually interesting as showing who really did stir up the trouble, and the efforts made by Mr. Armstrong to prevent it.

Henry Gillen sworn: Direct examination by Mr. Laird.—I was pit boss at the Armstrong mines before the Italians came; was there when the Italians did come; the reason why the old miners left was that Mr. Armstrong wanted to change his manner or mode of weighing coal on the top of the hill and have it weighed at the foot of the plane; he ordered us to call a meeting of the diggers and see if they could not make some arrangement about it, and they never answered us; if they had worked on his terms of weighing at the foot of the hill they would have got about three cents a bushel for digging coal; if a man worked all day like any other man he can dig about one hundred bushels; that would make three dollars a day; these old miners could have gone in on those terms if they wanted to; it appeared they did not want to go in—they did not answer our note; when they expected the Italians in on the train some evenings a great many would congregate there; I never saw these persons carrying arms—I heard some shots fired; we expected the Italians there for a week or ten days every evening before they came; Mr. Armstrong held back the Italians about two weeks, I think to see whether the old miners would not go in at three cents a bushel; he gave them that opportunity during two weeks and they would not do it; the Italians arrived about noon on a special train; that was not the usual time for the arrival of a train; they behaved very orderly when they came; they came on Monday and went into the mines to work on Thursday; they had not their tools with them and had to wait to get them; what little I saw of them they appeared to be industrious laboring men; I remained just one week after they came; they came on Monday and I left on the next Monday; my family got dissatisfied there, and I was not satisfied without them, and they came to the conclusion they had better leave, and I followed them; my family was afraid that it would be as likely for balls to come from the other side as from the Italian side; the first firing I saw was on Tuesday night up opposite the tipple; it came from the Allegheny side; after the first Friday night my family got scared; I went to bed that night and when I woke up they were firing from both sides; that was about eleven o'clock; I was not up to see which side commenced the firing; when the Italians came first I did not see those not on duty about; I never went down after the first night; they ate their dinners in the pit; they had knives, I suppose, on their persons for the purpose of cutting their bread, meat and cheese; I saw knives like butcher knives and case knives; I never saw any of a kind that are rounded to the end; I saw knives in their belts; what few I saw were just common case knives; they all generally have a case knife with them; no shot came into my house; I left on Monday and went to Glenwood; I have not been doing anything since; I have been with Mr. Armstrong six years; his general character for peace and order has always been harmonious; he is a good citizen; I never saw any liquor there while the Italians were there; I never saw any of the Italians in liquor and never saw them drinking it; they were sober men.

Cross-examination by Mr. Frank Cown: I was there six years as a pit boss; I was there one week after the Italians came; during my time of service there as pit boss we had several cars loaded with coal to get off the track; there was never anything of the kind occurred, of a car getting of the track and the Italian miners would not put it on; I helped to lift several of them, and they lifted like men along with me; it is all bosh about my being obliged at one time to put on a car myself; I never stated that I was compelled to put that car on myself, and that the Italians stood over me with revolvers, and that I never lifted harder in my life; the last one that I helped to lift was on Friday, and I did not go away until Monday; there is no truth in the statement of such an occurrence and no foundation for it. On Friday evening I went up to Armstrong's barn, where the Italians had built a fire to keep themselves warm, and I told them the fire was too close to the stable, and they built it away further; they did not prevent me from putting it out, but helped me to do so; Hughey McKibben rapped at my house and said there was a fire down at the stable; I was in my stocking feet and he had his shoes on; he ran over fast and the Italians stopped him; I know I put the fire out.

To Mr. Laird—There is no truth in the statement that they would not put it out; they helped me put it out; they were in good humor; they stopped McKibben—they didn't know him; they were out on picket and they made a little fire to keep themselves warm.

To District Attorney Harvey—The coal was weighed at the mouth of the pit by the ton in the wagons just as it came out of the pit; Mr. Armstrong wanted to abolish this expense; at the top of the hill there was a half-inch screen on the top and a three-quarter inch screen below; the big lumps went over the upper screen and the nut coal dropped down on the second screen and if Mr. Armstrong wanted to run it into the same car he did so, and if he wanted to run it into another car he would; the nut coal was not weighed at all; they got no pay for that.

To Mr. Laird—Before these miners went out they were running it over the three-quarter inch screen; no nut coal was making; the coal was weighed before it was run over the screen at all, and was then weighed a second time after it had been run over the three-quarter inch screen.

Thomas Dunn, sworn:—Direct examination by Mr. Laird.—I was not storekeeper at Armstrong Station when the Italians came; about two weeks after they came I went back there on a visit; the first night I staid at the house of Mr. Lattimore; the second night I went across the river and staid at Mr. Douglass' in Buena Vista; I was only there three nights; on Friday night—the night of the big fight I think they called it—I was at Mr. Patterson's, back of Buena Vista, I suppose, three quarters of a mile; on the day I was at Armstrong Station the Italians behaved right well; I did not see anything wrong with them; I walked up through them; was up to the tipple and around there and nobody molested me; before the Italians came they would gather in large crowds in the evening before the trains came up; they were expecting the Italians; I never saw any arms, I think, but I heard shots fired after the trains would pass; on Thursday evening I staid at Mr. Douglass'; I could not say whether there was any shooting that night or not from the Allegheny side—I did not hear any; on Friday night I staid at Patterson's; they said there was shooting that night but I did not hear it; I was too far back in the country; it was Mr. Robert Patterson I staid with—not the Patterson who lives on the brow of the hill; I have not seen him here.

Louis Darr, sworn: Direct examination by Mr. Laird—I was one of the old miners, and had been working for Mr. Armstrong about four years; I never saw Mr. Armstrong interfere with anybody while I was there; he was a peaceable man so far as I have seen; I cannot say how many miners were at work there when we quit; I think there was over a hundred; after these old miners quit work the most of them moved away from there; I cannot tell where they went to; I think there were four or five that stayed about there; I think pretty nearly all of them were there up to the time the Italians came—some may have left; I do not know where they were from the time they quit until the Italians came; I was living on the hill, and did not go down to the railroad very often; I never went down evenings; I saw them at one time putting out a fire in one of Mr. Armstrong's buildings; I stood on the hill and looked down; I cannot tell what time it was—I didn't take notice; I recollect the Sunday on which the great fight was; there might have been from eight to one hundred armed men that passed my house; I do not know how they crossed the river, I never found out afterwards anything about it; there is a ferry below the works; a man from Buena Vista keeps it, but they most all have skiffs of their own; I was not in a position that I could see them cross the river; it might have been between 3 and 4 o'clock when these armed men arrived on the hill; when I saw them they were marching in line—in a single row close together; I did not take notice of what kind of guns they had; I think the most of them had guns—some might not have had any; I do not know whether they had officers to command them—I thought I saw one man in front of the rest; I did not take any notice if he wore any plume or feather or badge; I don't know whether he gave orders; as soon as I saw the men in the field I turned back into my house; I did not know they were coming until I saw them there in the field; in the evening as they passed by on the road home I saw some men that I knew; I do not know whether I would be safe or not in telling their names; if I am forced to tell any names I suppose I will have to; I do not know whether I would be in danger or not in doing so; after they had fired one round I saw them run up towards the stable, and then I saw the fire in the stable; I saw 'Squire Greenwalt running past up into the stable, and I think he helped put it out; after the first round was fired I cannot say how many ran into the stable—not a great many; I did not go near it; when I was going up the road I saw the mules coming out of it and then I went back again; the barn was fired again about half past seven o'clock; I was out in the evening and could not see any fire then; I went into the house and was there 10 or 15 minutes when they called me out and the stable was on fire; a horse was burned up and some harness; the horse belonged to Mr. Armstrong; it was one he had on his farm; I think there was some grain in the stable, although I did not go in; I am still living in Mr. Armstrong's house where I was living then; I was never interfered with by the Italians or disturbed by them while they were there; I do not know how many sets of harness were burned in the stable.

Cross-examination by Mr. Frank Cowan: I recognized some persons on their way home that evening; I knew their faces well; I have seen them before but was not acquainted with their names; I knew the names of some few; there was one man I knew by the name of Mike Minnin; he was a miner; I think he was not one of Mr. Armstrong's old miners; there was one man who spoke to me; I am not sure of his name, whether it is Bill Mulligan or not; he used to drive Mr. Armstrong's horses at the railroad; towards the last I saw him mining in the bank; he was one of Mr. Armstrong's miners; those are all the names I could give you; there are lots of men I knew, but I am not certain of their names; when I was examined before I was not asked if I knew the names of any I saw going home; I was asked if I knew the names of any I saw in the field, and I said I did not; I could not tell how many of these men were Mr. Armstrong's old miners; if the most of them had been his old miners I would not have known that: the fire at the stable that was put out was towards evening; it might have been four o'clock or a little after; the stable was burned that same evening; it might have been three hours after this fire was out before the stable was fired and burned; I think Hugh McKibben had charge of the stable; McKibben was no miner; he was employed by Mr. Armstrong but not as a miner; three or four persons lived on the hill on one side of the stable, and nobody on the other side but Hugh McKibben and a few boarders he had. I cannot state how many he had boarding with him.

James Faroe sworn: Direct examination by Mr. Laird—I am one of the old miners at Armstrong station; I worked for Mr. Armstrong six years next August; I never knew any bother with Mr. Armstrong before the Italians came; I never knew anything wrong with him; I was living on the on the hill near the stable when the Italians came; the fight was on Sunday, I do not know the day of the month; I do not know where I was when these men came across the river up there armed; I ran away when the Italians were coming back; I was afraid; I run to the house of a man by the name of Daniel Copes and left my wife and six children behind me; I ran away because I was scared; I left my wife and children because it was every man for himself that day; Mr. Cope had mined, but he was not mining then; I had a gun in my house, but never used it, I had nothing to put in it; Mr. Copes' is three or four hundred yards from my house; I had just got back home before these men came with arms; I did'nt see them pass; I never went out of the door, but the old woman run away with the children; she was scared when the men came; I stayed there; I didn't lock the door, and never went to the door at all—I was afraid; I saw some of the men from the window; I did not recognize any men that I could swear to; I just saw them as they were going across the field; they were about sixty yards from me; I did not know a man; I didn't go out the door; they hadn't miners' clothes on; I saw a few guns as they were coming along; there were about seventy or seventy-five men came across the field; I would not swear they all had guns; they marched in line; I didn't see any man ahead giving orders; they came quietly until they came to where they fired; I didn't go to the door; I heard the sound of guns, but I did not see any shot; I could have seen from my house if I had gone into the kitchen—but I didn't go in the kitchen; the old woman ran away and left the door open; I didn't fasten the door; I wont swear whether any came into the house or not; I can't remember that any did; I will not swear whether or not they came back into my house or not after they fired on the Italians; I do not know anything about that because I didn't go out of my door, and in the morning I run away; I didn't know anything about their coming; I wasn't a man that went among the old diggers; I cannot say that say that they came into my house after the fight to get water; my brother was along in the house with me; during the time the Italians were there somebody disturbed me; I would not get out two or three hours in the night time against so many; I heard nothing but shooting; I cannot tell where the shooting was from; it was in the night time and never went to the door; the balls could have reached my house from across the river; they never did my house any damage; the Italians were around my house on guard but they never hurt me; when I would hear the shooting at night I used to make for the closet first thing; I was scared; I am a man that is scared at anything like that; after this fight I did not go down to see if any of the Italians were killed; I went down on the day following, about three o'clock; I did not see any that were killed; they said there were three killed; I did not see their bodies; I did not go down Sunday evening; after the fight was over I reckon these armed men must have gone away; I cannot swear whether they went away or encamped around there that night; the Italians left the works on Monday after the fight; I did not hear any firing on Monday night after they were gone; I did hear shooting on Monday night after the Italians were gone, but I do not know where it was; I cannot tell you on which side of the river it was; the Italians went away on the half-past four train on Monday, I believe; they went to Pittsburgh; they said they took their dead and wounded with them; there was a Frenchman, I believe, who did not go away on Monday; I was in the miners society—that was all; that was about two years ago; I hadn't the money to follow it up; there are few men that go around among the miners that do not dig coal; I cannot tell you how many there are of them to each hundred miners; there are farmers that go with some of the diggers; I do not mean that each one of us pays them so much; I won't swear that the organization supports them; it takes ten cents a month if a man attends regularly; I do not know who gets the money.

To Mr. Frank Cowan:—In the morning when I saw the Italians coming back from across the river I ran away and left my wife and six children to take care of themselves as best they might.

Patrick Toolan, sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Laird—I was one of the old miners at Armstrong's works; I lived handy to the store; I never moved away; I didn't stay there all the time; I have been away several nights further; I didn't expect the Italians at all; only from listening to their telling about the store, that they would be on every night; several evenings before they did come, about the time the train was to arrive, they would sometime collect about the store a good many old miners and a good many others that did not belong to the pit at all; I could not tell exactly how often this happened—may be three or four or five evenings about the time they were expecting them; I saw some that used to be out shooting in the day would come around in the evening; the Italians came at an unexpected time, in the middle of the day, when there was nobody there to molest them' but I do not expect they would have been molested anyway; there were too many of them for anybody to molest them; they came armed; I do not know that they came armed because they were afraid they would be attacked when they came; I know they might not have been afraid of me for one; I lived there all the time they were there; I did not see them ill behaved at all while I was there; so far as I saw they were quiet and peaceable; I was up there the Sunday of the fight; I left my house that day about half-past eight o'clock, I think, and went up to James Lattimore's; Mr. Lattimore was not at home; I left my family at home, and before I got back to them they had left; they left inside of the half hour I was going and coming back; I guess they left because they were afraid of the shooting from the other side of the river and from this side, too; in fact they were afraid of the shooting because women and children are easily scared at any time; Mr. McArthurs told me my woman went up on the railroad, and I went right up after her; I did not see any of the fight; I did not see any of the men that came over the hill; I was a quarter of a mile away from the place pretty much all the time; when the stable was on fire I could see the shadow of the fire but not the stable itself; I am an Irishman; these old miners were a mixture of all kinds of nationalities—English, Irish, Welsh, Dutch, Scotch—all sorts; I could hardly tell of which there was the largest number; there was not a big number of any.

Cross-examination by Mr. Frank Cowan—I was one of Mr. Armstrong's old miners; I was there six years; I did not know every man in the pit; I could not tell how many I did know; there were too many coming every day, week and month; I could not tell how many there were there at this particular time when they went out and quit work; there might have been a hundred; I knew what neighbors there were around myself and that was about all; I do not know from how many of these men Mr. Armstrong could apprehend danger.

William Harris, sworn—I was along with Mr. Franks when I moved away from the coal works; I heard Mr. Franks' statement about the Italians interfering with us; there was nothing of that kind that night; I worked for Mr. Armstrong, I think, about six weeks; Mr. Armstrong is like the rest of us, I believe, I never heard any harm of him; I was along when Franks was moving my goods that night; the team was not interrupted at all, to my knowledge, by anybody.

Cross-examination by Mr. Frank Cowan—My occupation is that of a miner; I was at Armstrong's works six weeks before the Italians came; there was no interference with Franks to the best of my knowledge that night; my goods were all moved from there; I moved them from the house connected with the boarding house; the boarding house is the lowest of the Armstrong houses; Mr. Owens occupied the boarding house on one side, and on the other side there was no person; that was the last house; when I moved away the Italians were in the boarding house and in some of the other houses, but not all of them could get in; I was not with Franks all the time that night; I was with him until we left the work; until we were through; we did not to my knowledge meet any Italians that night; after leaving my house we were not at any time stopped by the Italians; there were two of the Italians and two of the policemen and Mr. Cline helped me to move that night; they helped me carry my goods over from the house to the wagon.

(*To Be Continued.*)

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The company now performing at the Opera House includes but few artistes, but what it lacks in numbers it makes up in general excellence. The "Troubadours" are drawing good houses for the season, and are delighting all who witness their lively and irresistible performances. The entertainment is not entirely faultless, but is good as a whole. It may be described as a pleasant little comedy, followed by an unique and kaleidoscopic variety performance, in which there are some amusing medleys, some excellent imitations of popular actors and others, and some hits at the times. An evening may be pleasantly spent at the Opera House while the "Troubadours" remain there.

Trimble's Varieties.

An entertaining programme every night at this theater is winning plenty of patronage. The new stars are all good and amusing. A better place for fun cannot be visited than the varieties.

A Card.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I am informed a report is being circulated that I have withdrawn from the canvass for the office of County Commissioner. As this report is intended to do me harm, I would most respectfully inform my friends that there is no foundation for it whatever. I am still a candidate for the above office and will continue to be so, before the coming Republican Convention.

Very respectfully,
J. H. ROBB,
Scott township.

June 8, 1875. d&S

NATION TRUST COMPANY.

The Proposition of the Stock Holders—The Matter Before the Finance Committee—The Discussion of the Situation—A Postponement of Final Action.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held in the Controller's office. Mr. Shipton presided, and there were sixteen members present.

The Chair explained that the meeting had been called to consider the proposition of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company relative to a compromise of their indebtedness to the city.

The communication from the stockholders—as published in full in the GAZETTE—was then read by the clerk. In brief it set forth that the stockholders could not pay the full amount due the city; even though they went into bankruptcy. There was a balance of $381,484.02, and the stockholders prefered to pay 40 per cent. of that sum in two installments in thirty or sixty days respectively.

The Chair then made a statement setting forth that the whole amount due the city, with interest, was something over $415,000. That at the present time there was due over $186,000. This amount comprised first, the first installment of 20 per cent. of the claim, which was due some months ago, but on which the city waived claim at the time on petition of the stockholders to allow them to pay other small bills, with which they were being harrassed. Second, it also embraced the interest over that time and the second installment of twenty per cent., which would be due in a few days. Even if this was paid it would leave a balance of over $200,000. The proposition, however, was to wipe out the whole indebtedness by the payment of about $150,000—which was less than was now due.

The matter on motion was then opened for discussion.

Mr. Littell said it was a very important matter and should be considered carefully. They had heard what the stockholders said of their inability to pay. The stockholders were certainly entitled to some sympathy. But it was not what they were to do for the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, but what they were to do for the city of Pittsburgh. The stockholders had become discouraged. They had paid until they were on the verge of bankruptcy. They had recently lost heavily by having some of their bonds with brokers who were bankrupt. Some of them recently had forced their property out of their hands. They were taking every measure to weather the storm, but unless they got help could not make it. Hence it was for the committee and for councils to decide whether they should be pushed to the wall. If they were pushed the city would have to sell their property, and judging from the forced sales of real estate recently, it would not realize the amount due the city.

Mr. Murray interrupted the speaker to say that that was a mistake. If the property was put on the market it would more than bring the city's claim. It had only been mortgaged for one-third its value.

Mr. Littell said even if that were the fact, then it was for the committee to consider whether the city would be benefited by forcing such men into bankruptcy, and thus doing an injury to the city's business.

Mr. Brown desired to hear something from the City Solicitor in regard to the legal status of the case.

The City Solicitor being thus called upon explained at length how the city's money was lost in the Nation Trust Company, and how the bonds were secured from the stockholders. A portion of the city's money realized from bonds of the Water Commission had been put into the Nation Trust Company by John Ross, late Secretary. When the Company failed, it was the duty of the city to press her claims at once; but the stockholders asked for time, and proposed to make some sort of a compromise for the payment of the money in regular installments.

An agreement to this effect was made, and the total liability of the company to the city was ascertained. Then a committee from the Finance Committee was appointed to appraise the value of the property owned by the stockholders of the company, which was to be mortgaged to secure the claim. This committee went carefully over the matter and reported their estimate of the value of the property, and each piece was mortgaged for about one-third its value. Mr. John H. Bailey had then been appointed Receiver, and after going over the accounts he found the debts of the company amounted to $1,303,000. The Receiver since then had collected and distributed $65,500.

It was stated and believed at the time the mortgages were taken by the city, and the whole indebtedness of the company had been ascertained that the securities were ample. The mortgages were on property valued $600,000, and it was thought that they in any event would cover the debt due the city.

At the beginning of last year the stockholders of the company had been harassed by small debtors, who clamored for their money, and finally the stockholders appealed to Councils to postpone their claim on the first installment and allow the money to be used to pay these other debtors, who were represented to be needy. This appeal was granted, and now the second installment, with the first, came due, making a debt of about $186,000.

The assets of the Nation Trust Company, outside of the real estate, were figured up at $369,000. He (the Solicitor) had asked the Receiver what would be realized on this amount. The Receiver said he thought the bills receivable would amount to over $100,000, and the overdrafts and mortgages about $50,000 more—making about $150,000 that could be realized. This, with the $65,500 already paid out, made the whole amount of the available assets something over $200,000 from the $369,000 originally figured up. The total debts of the Company were $1,303,000 at first. Taking this $200,000 as all the assets, would leave over one million to be paid. The stockholders had paid out of the funds over $200,000, which reduced the debt to $800,000. The property mortgaged was valued at $600,000, leaving $200,000 for which there was no security. According to his figuring, taking in the depression in real estate, the city could yet realize 75 per cent. of her claim. The reason she could not realize all was that others were interested with her in the mortgages—the city coming in like the other creditors, all having signed the same agreement.

In regard to the legal view of the case, the Solicitor said Councils had a discretionary power over all financial matters. They could not give a release out of mere sympathy, but must consider all the facts in the case, and the probability of getting all the money. Then they must decide according to these facts whether the city was likely to get more by pushing her claims than by accepting a compromise.

Mr. Brown asked as to the character of the mortgages and bonds.

The Solicitor said the property could only be sold for the amount of the mortgage on it; but the bonds given by the stockholders were tight—that is any one man or all of the men together could be held on them until all the debts were paid.

Mr. Littell further elucidated this point. Each piece of property was mortgaged for a specified sum. The property could be sold by the owner to any one, subject to this mortgage, and no matter who bought it, the city could sell it to receive the amount of her mortgage. The individual bonds, however, held all the stockholders until all the debts were paid.

Mr. Murray moved that the petition be referred back to Councils with a negative recommendation.

Mr. Seibert asked what number of the mortgages were second mortgages.

The Chair said the report of the sub-committee set forth that; there were not many of them second mortgages.

Mr. Seibert said these parties were putting their property out of their hands just to avoid this payment. There had been a very great scramble within the past three months among the stockholders to get their stocks and property out of their hands, in anticipation of this demand for payment.

Mr. Chislett—"Well, any man that does that ought to be pushed."

Mr. Littell—"Where will you strike the line? Many of them have sold to raise money to meet their payments. If you stop them from selling they will fail to meet their installments. Others, of course, are selling just to save themselves; but where will you mark the line. How will you find out?"

Mr. Scully was not in favor of pushing the matter. The city he thought would realize more by accepting this compromise than pushing these men to the wall. He thought there ought to be some sympathy shown them—especially when it was for the city's interest to do so. By forcing these men into bankruptcy a great blow would be struk against the city's prosperity. It would not only hurt the men themselves, but all who had any business with them. He favored a little delay, and a compromise of some kind.

Mr. Aiken thought the matter had resolved itself into a question of expediency. Could the city make more money by forcing the property mortgaged to sale than by accepting this compromise? Was it best for the city to have these men sold out? The matter should be carefully considered. The stockholders were certainly entitled to some sympathy. They had paid heavily and were discouraged. Now they made a proposition which would tax their utmost ability. He believed they would let their property go to sale if the compromise was not accepted, as they could do no better. He could not say just what ought to be done at present, but favored a postponement to give the Committee and Councils a little time to consider and mature a safe plan of action.

Mr. Ahl asked if this 40 per cent. compromise included the 20 per cent. installment due last year, which had not been paid—the city at that time waiving its claim.

The Chair said the compromise included that—and all the debt. The present indebtedness due was $186,000—and the compromise was for about $150,000. This made no account of the large balance that would be due in a year and in eighteen months. They only wanted to pay $150,000 on a total bill of about $415,000—which the claim of the city with interest amounted to.

Mr. Waring thought it would be for the interest of the city to accept this amount. The city would get more than by pushing the men into bankruptcy.

The City Solicitor thought no consideration of sympathy should, or could legally enter into this matter. The only question was whether the city realize on the securities more than the forty per cent. They should not consider the stockholders individually, but should look at the question in the abstract. The question was could the city secure its full claim, or more than the forty per cent. offered, and upon that point the decision should be made—to be legally made.

Mr. Seibert moved to postpone the matter for two weeks, to give further time for consideration. He thought they not were prepared to vote.

After some further discussion the motion was carried by a vote of fourteen to two.

The meeting then adjourned.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

Specials to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, June 8, 1875.

The river has nine feet eleven inches of water in the channel, and is falling. The weather is clear and pleasant. Arrived—Hudson, Wheeling; Laura L. Davis, St. Louis; H. S. Turner and Fawn, Evansville. Departed—Hudson, Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE, June 8, 1875.

The weather is clear and cold to-day; mercury 50 to 73. The river is stationary, with 8 2-10 feet of water on the gauge. Down—Cons. Millar, 9 P. M.; Dick Johnson, 2. Up—George Roberts, 7 A. M.; Red Cloud and Fannie Tatum, 9 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 4; Tompson Dean, 7. The Dean goes back from here to-morrow, and has ninety people to reship on the Tarascon. She re-shipped her Cincinnati freight on the Parker. Business light.

CAIRO, June 8, 1875.

Arrived—Glencoe, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; City of Augusta, Memphis, 3. Departed—Glencoe, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; City of Augusta, St. Louis; Chas. Brown, St. Louis. The river has twenty feet and one inch of water, and is rising. The weather is clear; mercury 70.

LOUISVILLE, June 8, 1875.

The river is falling, with six feet of water in the canal, and four feet in Indian chute. Arrived—Vint. Shinkle, Memphis; Governor Allen, Ironton; Raven, Pomeroy. Departed—Raven, St. Louis; Vint. Shinkle, Cincinnati; Governor Allen, St. Louis. The weather is clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, June 8, 1875.

Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Sherlock, New Orleans; Minnesota, St. Paul. Departed—Lake Superior, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Julia, Vicksburg. The river is stationary. The weather is clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, June 8, 1875.

The river is about stationary. The weather is clear and pleasant. Arrived—Alf. Stevens, St. Louis; City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg. Departed—Belle of Texas, Arkansas River; Bee, St. Louis; Susie Silver, New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, June 8, 1875.

The river is rising slowly, with three feet large of water on shoals. The weather is clear and cool. Arrived—Kendall, Udper Cumberland.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1875.

No arrivals or departures. The weather is clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, June 8, 1875.

Up—Capital City. No boats down. The weather is warm and clear. The river fell 5 inches.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

WATERTOWN, MASS., June 8.—Beef cattle: receipts 761 head; with the exception of one lot of 41 head, the supply was composed of western cattle; prices are ¼c higher for live weight than last week; choice $10.75; extra $10.25@10.50; first quality $9.25@10; second do $7.50@9; third $6@7.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 706 head; market without advance; sheep in lots $3@3.50 each; extra $4@7; sheared $5.50@6.50; spring lambs 10@16c per pound.

The Pace that Kills.

"It is the pace that kills." People who live fast get old rapidly. Nothing wears out the constitution like dissipation and late hours. Hygeia, goddess of health, bitterly revenges herself upon all who break her laws, not alone who do so wantonly, but even those who are compelled by hard necessity. Constant overwork saps the physical structure with no less certainty, if less rapidly, than dissipated habits. There is, however, an antiseptic which so far as it is in the power of medicine to retard the wear and tear of the system thus accelerated, achieves that object most successfully. This preservative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vitalizing agent without a peer. Premature decay, whether it be the result of inherent weakness, hard work, continuous anxiety, dissipation or disease, is stayed in its withering career, and the exhausted and shattered system powerfully reinforced by this genial restorative.

REPAIRING OF
FINE WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY
A SPECIALTY.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
93 Market Street.

MARRIED.

HAY—KIDD—On Thursday evening, June 3d, 1875, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Sharpsburg, Pa., by the Rev. W. R. Cowl, JOHN W. HAY and HATTIE V. KIDD, both of this city.

DIED:

McCAULEY—Found drowned on Tuesday, June 8, Mr. OWEN McCAULEY, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. John A. Hare, Whiteside alley, between Crawford and Mercer streets, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 8½ o'clock.

STROOP—At the residence of Mrs. Fanny Cosgrave, Monday morning June 7th, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. ISABELLA STROOP, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 319 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

MULLIN—On Sunday, June 6th, at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, A. GORDON MULLIN, aged 51 years.

IT WAS CICERO

Who said that "Men were never so like the gods as when bringing health to their fellow-men."

The following Approved Statement will Speak for Itself.

BOSTON, March 23, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—A few days after the 4th of July last I got my leg hurt by a fellow-workman letting a plank fall, which struck me on the knee. For four months following I was under the treatment of the physicians at the Dispensary, at the end of which time they told me they could do nothing more for me and that I must go to the hospital and have my leg amputated above the knee. I was removed to the hospital, and laid there ten weeks under the treatment of the best skill the hospital afforded, and no pen can describe the great suffering I endured. My leg was swollen to nearly the size of my body, and all the surface of my knee turned black, and I was told that my knee was so diseased as to render it impossible to save my leg, and unless it was amputated soon I would die. When I first went to the hospital I raised such an objection to the amputation of my leg they consented to try one alternative, which was to cut out all the deceased flesh and replace it with sound flesh from the other leg. They did cut six pieces from my well leg and place it where the deceased flesh had been removed, but the bone was so much diseased that this experiment proved a failure, and I was removed to my home in a helpless condition. Other physicians were then employed, until all the money which I had saved from my earnings had been expended and one thing after another disposed of to pay doctor's bills until my family was in a destitute condition, with no hope for myself except relief by death. At this time Mr. Hill, the police officer in my street, called in to see me, and, after rendering pecuniary assistance to my family, brought some VEGETINE for me, urging me to give it a faithful trial, saying when those two bottles were gone he would see that I had some more. After I had been taking the VEGETINE three days the ulcers in my knee commenced to discharge, and I cannot begin to describe the frightful quantity that was discharged during the following eight days, and though previously I had suffered indescribable pain, rendering sleep impossible, after taking the VEGETINE three days the pain all left me and my whole complaint seemed to be pouring out of me with this corrupted matter. The VEGETINE was not only forcing disease from me but it gave me strength from day to day. When I commenced on the fourth bottle of the VEGETINE the swelling had left my leg, and the sore, which covered the whole surface of my knee, commenced to heal next to the bone. I am now on the sixth bottle, the sore is entirely healed, and my health so improved as to enable me to walk all over town. The VEGETINE has saved my life. It has cured my leg and restored me to health; my knee bears the marks of my great suffering, and it will always afford me pleasure to show the proof of what this good medicine has done for me.

I am, dear sir, very gratefully,
JOHN WELCH, 93 Kneeland street.

The Policeman's Statement.

The above statement is true. I procured the VEGETINE for him, and carefully observed his condition from the time he commenced to use it until he was cured.

WM. B. HILL, Police Officer,
Station 4, Boston, Mass.

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Can we expect to enjoy good health when bad or corrupt humors circulate with the blood, causing pain and disease, and these humors, being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigestion, costiveness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and numerous other complaints? Remove the cause by taking VEGETINE, the most reliable remedy for cleansing and purifying the blood.

FIRST DOSE
On a Boston Police Officer.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—In the spring of 1869 I was stricken down with fever, which had a long and almost hopeless run. The best medical advice being in attendance, I was taken through the fever; but it left me terribly reduced and weak, with excruciating pains in my side, back and hips. I was completely prostrated with Kidney Complaint, and no medicine seemed to reach my case.

In this condition I was persuaded to try VEGETINE by a friend whom it cured of the same disease, and it seemed as though I could feel the effect of the first dose through my whole system; and from that moment I began to mend, gradually growing better from day to day; and I followed on with the VEGETINE until it completely restored me to health, since which time I have been able to perform my duties as a police officer, enjoying good health; and there is no doubt about the great value of VEGETINE in Kidney Complaint and similar diseases.

I am, sir, respectfully,
LAFAYETTE FORD, 564 Broadway.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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FOURTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
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OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my5

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FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN M'CLELLAND,
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FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
WM. H. M'CLEARY,
TENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap28

RECORDER.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
ap25:q46

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